

WEATHER FORECAST

For 24 hours ending 5 p.m. Sunday:
Victoria and vicinity—Light to moderate winds, fair and mild, followed by showers.

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TIMES TELEPHONES

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PRICE FIVE CENTS

BRITAIN SENDS MORE TROOPS TO CHINA

BUILDING ACTIVE IN MONTH CLOSED

March Figures For New Construction in City Total \$195,720

First Quarter of Year Saw \$224,021 as Value of Work Under Way

March building figures posted at the City Hall to-day showed steady gains made in all forms of business and residential construction in the last thirty-one days. The total value of new construction in March was \$195,720, as compared with \$224,021 for the entire first quarter.

Building permits issued during the month numbered seventy-two, distributed as follows: Public garages, \$44,000; factories, \$15,350; retail, \$5,150; hotels, \$10,500; lodge and assembly rooms, \$41,000; residences, \$40,250 and miscellaneous, \$12,500.

Permits for the closing week of the month were for new construction valued at \$15,000.

CAMBRIDGE CREW WINS BOAT RACE

Light Blues Three Lengths Ahead of Oxford Crew at the Finish

Two Crews Contested Every Foot of Course; Seen by Great Throngs

Putney, Eng., April 2.—Cambridge University crew swept across the line three lengths ahead of the Oxford University crew to-day to win the eight-oared classic for the fourth consecutive year.

Although it appeared to observers that Cambridge was a full four lengths ahead at the finish, officials placed the winning margin at three lengths.

Oxford grimly contested every foot of the 4½ mile course from Putney to Mortlake and for the greater part of the distance there was little to choose between the two crews.

GREAT EFFORT

After passing Barnes Bridge, with the finish in sight, Cambridge made its big effort. Rowing with superb rhythm and courage, the light blues gradually drew away from Oxford. The dark blues responded with a spurt, but were unable to overtake their flying rivals.

RECORD NOT BROKEN

The official time was twenty minutes fourteen seconds, as against the record of eighteen minutes twenty-five seconds made by Oxford in 1911.

The race began at 10 a.m. Cambridge, starting thirty-eight, jumped into a slight lead.

Oxford went into the lead at Fulham, but the light blues again nosed in front at Cravenstons. The crews were even at Beverley Park.

The race continued a sea-saw struggle. Cambridge took the lead at Hammersmith Bridge, but Oxford drew even at the Doves. Oxford moved ahead at the Mall, but Cambridge drew level again. The light blues had drawn into a quarter length lead at Barnes Bridge.

Cambridge drew away from the dark blues at Whiteheart, rowing thirty-two to the minute, in wonderful rhythm. The crew won a gruelling race by three lengths.

MANY SPECTATORS

The race was rowed under ideal conditions and the banks of the river were lined by great crowds of the usual happy-go-lucky "boat race day" type, Londoners predominating. The spectators began arriving along the Thames at Putney, Barnes, Hammersmith and Chiswick early in the morning.

By noon, an hour and three-quarters before the start, the students from Oxford and Cambridge were surging up and down the course.

HISTORY OF RACE

The result gave Cambridge thirty-eight victories since the series started in 1829 as against forty for Oxford. The race has been an annual affair since 1841 with the exception of the years of the World War.

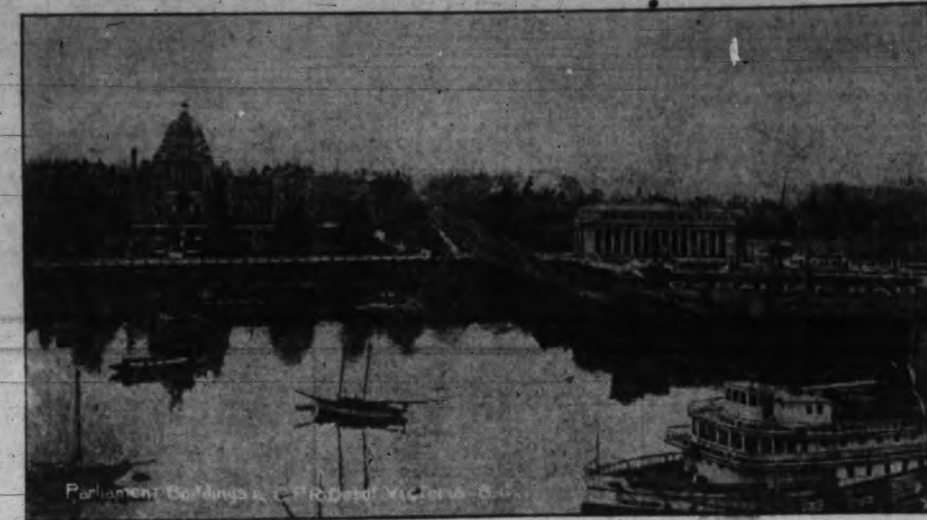
Woman Beaten to Death in Oakland

Oakland, Cal., April 2.—Mrs. Marie Frazer of Oakland was beaten to death and her husband, Manuel, was found in front of their home early to-day with his throat cut. He probably will die.

Police arrived at the home in time to hear Frates say two men had attacked them. The husband then lapsed into unconsciousness and was taken to a hospital.

A bloodstained knife and an axe were found in the home.

VOTE IMPROVES HARBOR APPEARANCE



As a result of the civic plebiscite this week, the old J.B.A.A. building, adjoining the C.P.R. docks and in front of the Parliament Buildings, will be removed and through a financial arrangement with the C.P.R. the club will be installed in new quarters up the Gorge. As the big majority in favor of the improvement was being recorded, W. H. Bone, of Hilbert's, had his photographic artist prepare a new photograph of the Inner Harbor, showing how that part of the waterfront will look within a few weeks when the old J.B.A.A. disappears and an unobstructed view up Menzies Street opened.

WANT SUPERFLUITIES FOR ROTARY SALE

Housewives engaged in Spring-cleaning operations are requested not to forget the big superfluous sale which the Rotary Club will hold on Wednesday next in the Mahon Block. Donations of household articles, furniture, wearing apparel or articles of any kind will be welcomed and will be called for on telephoning the secretary at 2209. The proceeds of the sale will be devoted to local charitable causes.

ENGLISH FOOTBALL TEAM DEFEATS SCOTS

Score at Hampden Park 2 to 1: Results of Other Contests in Britain

Glasgow, April 2.—(Canadian Press Cable)—England defeated Scotland in an international soccer match at Hampden Park to-day 2 to 1. Standing in the international series between the two countries to date, Scotland has won twenty-two games and England fifteen and fourteen have been drawn.

ENGLISH LEAGUE—FIRST DIVISION

Arsenal 4, Huddersfield 2.
Aston Villa 1, West Ham 3.
Bolton Wanderers 3, The Wednesday 2.
Burnley 0, Birmingham 2.
Cardiff City 1, Tottenham 2.
Derby County 3, Everton 4.
Leeds United 3, West Bromwich 1.
Liverpool 1, Sunderland 2.
Manchester United 1, Leicester 0.
Newcastle United 3, Bury 1.
Sheffield 3, Blackburn Rovers 2.

SECOND DIVISION

Bradford City 4, Blackpool 1.
Chelsea 0, Reading 0.
Clapton 4, Portsmouth 5.
Hull City 5, Barnsley 1.
Middlesbrough 3, Oldham Athletic 1.
Preston 7, Fulham 1.
Preston 4, Swansea 0.
Nottingham 3, Darlington 1.
Southampton 9, Grimsby 0.
South Shields 1, North Forest 1.
Wolverhampton 4, Manchester C. I.

THIRD DIVISION

Accrington Stanley 1, Wrexham 1.
Barrow 1, Chesterfield 0.
Crewe Alexandra 2, Nelson 1.
Durham City 3, Wiganboro 1.
(Continued on page 7)

ROMANIAN KING GAINS STRENGTH

Condition of Ferdinand, III in Bucharest, Shows Improvement Beyond Yesterday

Bucharest, April 2.—King Ferdinand was improving when an official bulletin was issued this afternoon. The bulletin said:

"The amelioration shown yesterday is more pronounced. Respiration 26, pulse 90, temperature 36.4 centigrade (about 97 Fahrenheit)."

Queen Marie of Yugoslavia, Ferdinand's favorite daughter, arrived here just before last midnight. She was met at the station by her mother, Queen Marie, and immediately taken to her father's bedside.

REPORTS TO BERLIN

Berlin, April 2.—Private advices received to-day in Berlin from Bucharest, said the condition of King Ferdinand had taken a turn for the worse.

POLICE INVESTIGATE DEATH IN WINNIPEG

Man Shot While Asleep; Young Woman, Poisoned; Found Elsewhere in House

Winnipeg, April 2.—Responding to a call from a rooming house in North Winnipeg, early this morning, police found Roy Pickman, twenty-seven, dead in bed and Miss Ethel Pishker, twenty-two, lying on the floor of the bathroom in a serious condition as the result of a dose of poison. She is not expected to recover. Police believe it a case of murder and attempted suicide.

Pickman was slain in his sleep, the bullet entering the jaw and passing through the top of the head. A man who was sharing the bed with him had a narrow escape from another bullet.

Pickman, who was married and the father of two children, had not been living with his wife for some time. He is known to have kept company with Miss Pishker, but their relations are said to have been only those of friends.

Up to the present time the police have been unable to establish a motive for the crime.

REFUSES MEDICAL AID

Miss Pishker refused medical attention at the hospital to which she was taken.

The girl, who was a roomer at the house, is a cousin of Mrs. Pickman's having come to Canada with a group of Russian refugees following the revolution.

A companion who was rooming with Miss Pishker declared she was awakened by a shout of "Murder" from the adjoining room. Rushing into the hallway, she was encountered by Uman Reiser, who was sleeping in the same bed with Pickman. Blood covered the side of his face, which he declared had trickled down the pillow from the wound inflicted on his friend. Reiser asserted he had been awakened by the flow of blood and had not heard the shout of a gun.

VISITED WIFE

The victim had been married nearly four years. Eight months ago his wife was removed to a mental institution in Brandon. According to friends, the couple had lived together very happily after their separation the husband regularly visited Mrs. Pickman.

GENEVA DISCUSSION GROWS VERY WARM

Wide Divergence of View-points on Limitation of Air Forces Shown

Geneva, April 2.—Apparent bitterness crept into the sessions of the Preliminary Commission for Disarmament here to-day when hours were spent fruitlessly seeking an accord as to a method of limiting aerial forces.

The developments showed a wide divergence of view-points. Delegates of several of the smaller European countries, sitting at the same side of the table as M. Paul Boncour of France, arose at the height of the debate and announced that "they stood by their side of the table."

Lord Cecil, the British spokesman, whose place is across the table near the Japanese and United States delegates, was plainly annoyed and remarked: "That is a bad joke. I hope it will not be pushed further."

The deadlock was so tight Lord Cecil announced he must ask fresh instructions from London.

BIG STORM LASHES COAST OF EUROPE

Eight Men Lost Their Lives When Schooner Wrecked Off French Shore

Paris, April 2.—Eight men comprising the entire crew of the three-masted French schooner Louis Pasteur perished in the wreck of their vessel, which was dashed on the reefs of Cape La Hague during a gale.

The storm is still sweeping the English Channel and the Atlantic coast. The storm is exacting a heavy toll upon shipping. All available tugs and lifesaving craft are out answering distress signals. The fishing industry has been suspended for some days, and harbors are filled with storm-bound craft. Even great liners like the Olympic and La Saeta were tossed about like corkers in the high seas on their voyages across the Atlantic.

Those two liners suffered no damage, however, except breakage of crockery.

JURY LEARNS ABOUT FEES PAID SAPIRO

Ford's Counsel at Detroit Libel Suit Hearing Says Total \$1,000,000

Detroit, April 2.—The defence in the \$1,000,000 libel of Aaron Sapiro against Henry Ford and his publication, The Dearborn Independent, gave the jurors hearing the case a list of fees received by the plaintiff for work in connection with co-operative farm marketing organizations to ponder over during the week-end.

United States Senator James A. Reed, counsel for Ford, whose paper charged Sapiro was prompted by motives other than altruistic in carrying on the work, has announced he will show Sapiro and his law partners received close to \$1,000,000 for this work. Previous to yesterday's session he drew from Sapiro testimony that the latter had received around \$250,000 in fees, and before court adjourned for the week-end the list of fees he had received, he was frequently interrupted by Senator Reed, who asked:

"Didn't you tell them you were not interested in fees, that the welfare of the farmers was the big consideration?"

"I may have, and if I did it was a fact," quickly replied the witness. Sapiro will again go to the stand again on Monday for a further recital of his operations.

Vancouver Robbers Escaped With \$100

Vancouver, April 2.—Safebreakers blasted open the strong box of the Vancouver Dairies Limited last night and escaped with loot amounting to approximately \$100 in cash.

Pinedo Plane is Now at Galveston

Galveston, Tex., April 2.—Francesco Pinedo, Italian flier, and his companions landed in their seaplane at Galveston at 10:30 a.m. to-day, completing the New Orleans to Galveston leg of their four-continent flight.

PREDICTIONS AS TO LENGTH OF U.S. COAL MINE CLOSING VARY

Three Months, Say Some of Operators; Less, States Miners' Leaders

Question of Reduction in Men's Wages is Issue in the Contest

Chicago, April 2.—Various estimates of the duration of the soft coal mining shutdown in the central competitive field and adjacent territories in the United States were made to-day. Some operators were doubtful of a prompt settlement and predicted a suspension lasting at least three months. John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, on the other hand believes the closing would not last long.

A wage parley in Columbus, Ohio, next Thursday was the hope of Ohio miners, and S. H. Robbins, president of the Ohio Coal Operators' Association to confer in Columbus has been accepted and operators will meet with union officials there to discuss a wage agreement on April 7.

NO SHORTAGE

Operators see little possibility of coal shortage because of the large surplus and the continued operation of non-union mines, which supply approximately seventy per cent of all the soft coal mined in the United States.

NO WASHINGTON ACTION

At Washington, President Coolidge let it be known he expected to refrain from taking any action at this time.

The Pittsburgh Terminal Corporation, through H. F. Baker, its president, announced its failure to agree with union representatives over wages and its decision to offer a lower scale than that provided by the Jacksonville agreement. The new scale provides \$5.50 a day for inside labor and \$4.50 for outside labor. The minimum day rate under the Jacksonville agreement is \$7.50.

"A wage scale the company can live under is just as necessary for success as a good wage for the workers," said the Baker announcement.

DESCRIBED AS RIDICULOUS

The proposed scale, however, was termed "ridiculous" by Thomas Kennedy, international secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers.

The Pittsburgh Terminal Corporation, which made profits under the Jacksonville agreement, Kennedy said, "will not succeed in this attempt to work at reduced wages because the miners will not accept it."

CONFERENCE EXPECTED

Mr. Lewis, who addressed a miners' gathering at Taylorville, Illinois, yesterday, said he expected a conference would be arranged within a short time and that the Jacksonville scale of wages would not be adopted.

It was the expiration of the Jacksonville pact at midnight Thursday that opened the new mining controversy, operators maintaining they could not pay the wage scale and survive non-union competition, with the miners just as insistent they could not accept a cut.

"It took us thirty-seven years to get a decent living wage," said President Lewis in explaining the miners' viewpoint. "They are not going to rob us of it overnight. For seven years we have had to battle against a wage reduction. I can assure the operators they never can win their point by closing their mines and holding us at arms' length."

"The operators are entitled to a fair profit from their mines," Lewis said, "but the men who work in the mines also deserve a living wage and they are going to get it."

MITCHELL DAY

Yesterday all union miners in both the bituminous and anthracite fields were idle. It being John Mitchell, or Eight-Hour Day. It was not possible, therefore, to determine how effective the suspension was in the soft coal fields. Under ordinary conditions, to-day would have been a half holiday. The mines are not worked on Sundays.

Both miners and operators are agreed that although many smaller mines will continue operation under a "work pending agreement" arrangement, the number of miners thus employed will not be large.

(Continued on page 31)

ONTARIO DEATH

Kitchener, Ont., April 2.—James A. Scollen, aged sixty, formerly Dufferin County judge, died at his home here yesterday after an illness of several months.

Canadians Import British Horses

New York, April 2.—The steamship Minnow, due in New York Monday morning, is carrying a special shipment of thoroughbred horses, consigned to Ottawa, Winnipeg, Edmonton, and Calgary.

The shipment consists of thirty-seven mares in foal, including pedigree racers out of Sun Star and Lambert, English Derby winners. The horses are owned by Major E. W. Liddington and his son.

B.C. PREPARES TO ADVANCE CLAIMS AT NATIONAL MEETING

Solicitor-General Coming Here to Prepare For Dominion Conference

Province May Seek Revision of Financial Relations

With the arrival here shortly of Hon. Lucien Canon, Canadian Solicitor-General, the Provincial Government will begin actual preparations for the inter-provincial conference to be called by the Federal Government this year to consider national problems.

Mr. Canon will tour the Dominion immediately after Parliament prorogues to discuss with the various provincial governments the proposals which they will lay before the meeting of Canadian Prime Ministers. He is expected here early in May, when he will confer with the British Columbia authorities on this Province's part in the nation-wide conference.

TO PLAN AGENDA

Following Premier Oliver's return to his desk Monday actual preparations for Mr. Canon's arrival and for the conference, expected to take place some time in the Summer, will get under way at the Parliament Buildings here.

How far the conference will go into these matters is not known yet, but it is expected the British Columbia representatives will ask for a revision of the financial relations between this Province and the Dominion as a whole. These relations, as explained by Premier Oliver in addresses to the Legislature, are contained under three main headings: Federal subsidies to the Province, control of railway grant lands here and transportation costs.

Two of these subjects will be fully considered before the inter-provincial conference, the Railway Commission having tackled transportation costs already and a royal commission having been appointed to investigate British Columbia's claim to railway lands.

The question of Federal subsidies to the Province is perhaps more complicated and involves the re-opening of the whole Better Terms issue and the British North America Act itself. The claim of the provincial authorities is that the Federal Government has not given British Columbia large enough subsidies in comparison with the other provinces or in comparison with the amount of Federal revenue collected here annually.

GOLD MINE COMPANY WINS B.C. APPEAL

Seven Men Fail to Establish Right to Spanish Creek Machinery

Vancouver, April 2.—By a unanimous decision of the British Columbia Court of Appeal, an appeal by six Cariboo miners and by H. McDonald, a lawyer of Lively, B.C., has been dismissed and the judgment of Mr. Justice Morrison in favor of the Ennis Gold Mining Company Limited of Kelowna has been affirmed.

The appellants miners were Alex G. Henderson of Vancouver, Charles McDonald and Charles Burns of Lively, Frank T. Harris of Williams Lake and William Lorne and William J. Robins of Soda Creek.

As a result, the company recovers about \$5,000 worth of mining equipment which was used in working a gold mine at Spanish Creek.

COUNTERCLAIM DISMISSED

A counterclaim by the defendants for \$5,822 and possession of the machinery was dismissed. They alleged mining implements had been forfeited by the company through abandonment of an option to purchase the mine from them, and that the material went with the land, which reverted to the defendant prospectors.

There will be a reference before the district registrar of the Supreme Court at Kelowna to determine the damages suffered by the plaintiff company.

Ford Comes Back To Normal After Injuries in Accident

Detroit, April 2.—Henry Ford is making normal progress toward recovery from the injuries he received last Sunday when a small coupe in which he was driving alone was forced from the road and crashed into a tree. Unless there is a change for the worse in his condition, no more medical bulletins will be given out.

The suspicion there was anything premeditated about the accident that forced Mr. Ford's machine off the road Sunday night virtually has been abandoned.

BRITISH NAVAL FORCE IN CHINA WATERS GROWS

Infantry Brigade and Fleet Unit Being Sent to Reinforce Armed Divisions Already in War-torn Oriental Country; Japan Moves Two More Cruisers to Shanghai; Speculation as to Whether Nationalist Ports Will Be Blockaded if Demands Not Carried Out

London, April 2.—The British Government, it was officially stated to-day, has decided to send reinforcements to Shanghai, consisting of a brigade of infantry and a navy unit.

The reinforcements will consist of a battalion each from the following regiments: Grenadier Guards, Queen's Royal, the Northamptonshire and the Welsh Regiment.

These units will be brought to full strength by the incorporation of army reservists.

Tokio, April 2.—The Japanese cruisers Abukuma and Kuma to-day were ordered to proceed from Shanghai to Tsingtao. They are expected to arrive to-day.

Hongkong, April 2.—The Federation of Chinese Labor Union has been proscribed by an order-in-council.

London, April 2.—Reuter's Peking correspondent says it is believed there that a blockade of the southern Chinese coast and the mouth of the Yangtze River probably will be started if the demands of the powers regarding the Nanking incident are not complied with when presented to the Nationalists.

JOINT ACTION

London, April 2.—That any single-handed action by Great Britain against the Cantonese in China for outrages against British subjects in Nanking and elsewhere is halted pending replies from the Washington and Tokyo Governments on the question of joint action in the opinion of diplomatic and political circles in London. A strong preference and hope for joint action seems to prevail among all the members of the Cabinet and this position will not be abandoned unless co-operation proves impossible of attainment.

Official circles are silent regarding the actual steps Britain will take if she feels she is compelled to act alone, but speculation is general. A blockade of Cantonese-held ports and naval operations in the Yangtze are being prominently discussed.

The London Daily Mail, which yesterday intimated the Government had decided to back up with force the ultimatum to the Cantonese which had been drawn up, said to-day:

"It is believed Great Britain has sufficient military and naval forces to enable her to determine just the amount of reprisal to make, but it may not be necessary to use force, inasmuch as cutting off the Cantonese aid and partial economic blockade would, it is expected, have salutary effect."

ARMY MAN CONSULTED

That yesterday's meeting of the Cabinet, which again discussed the Chinese question, was attended by Major-General Sir Hugh Trenchard, Air Marshal, and other members of the Imperial Defence Council, is significant of the direction the discussion took. Premier Baldwin postponed his departure for his usual week-end rest and it is expected Sir Austen Chamberlain, Foreign Secretary, will remain in town to-day and to-morrow to keep in touch with developments in the situation.

MEASURES AT CANTON

Canton, April 2.—Evacuation of all United States residents in the vicinity of Canton and those in the native section of the city were ordered to-day by the United States consul.

The Americans were ordered to proceed to Shamen, the foreign colony of the city, because of the growing seriousness of the anti-foreign situation. Extra precautions were taken in strengthening the barricades of the foreign colony.

Michael Borodin, Russian adviser of the Kuomintang, is expected here soon in an attempt to stir Canton laborers into action.

STATEMENT BY CHEN

Peking, April 2.—Eugene Chen, Nationalist Foreign Minister, in a statement published in Nanking and received here by wireless, expressed regret for the recent disorders in Nanking and the resultant death or injuries to foreigners, but protested against the British and United States bombarding of the city and its large civilian population.

Chen also said his Government denounced the attacks on the British and other consulates. He asserted the disorders in Nanking were the work of reactionary and counter-revolutionary elements and that the Chinese casualties due to the bombardment were estimated at more than 100 killed or wounded to every foreign casualty.

A number of soldiers who had attacked and looted foreigners were executed, Chen said.

CHINA MAY BE SPLIT INTO THREE PARTS

Widening Gap Between Gen-Chang and Radical Nationalists is Reported

Reds May Hold Yangtze Area; Anti-Nationalists in the North

Peking, April 2.—Official confirmation of the report of the dismissal of Chang Kai-shek as generalissimo of the Cantonese forces is lacking. Nationalist leaders close to him deny the report, but through authoritative foreign channels information it has been learned Gen-Chang and the members of the left wing of the forces, controlling the Hankow political machine, have come to a parting of the ways and that the dismissal of the generalissimo will be the logical outcome of such a breach.

DEMONSTRATIONS HELD

Chang has not more than 12,000 troops in the Shanghai area. The loyalty of those in other parts of the province of Kiangsu is declared to be doubtful, while hostile communist elements are strengthening their control on the Shanghai labor circles. At demonstrations throughout Nationalist territory, evidently worked up by communist propaganda for the overthrow of Chang have been made.

The outcome of the controversy it is asserted, may be a three-fold division in China, with Chang controlling the southeast, the "Red" Nationalists the middle Yangtze provinces and the Northern warlords the northern part of the country.

PERIOD OF CHAOS

The most probable result of a split among the Nationalists, it is thought, would be a continuation of the chaos and dimming of the prospects of a union of the sections of the country under the Nationalist flag.

There have been insistent reports recently of a split in the Cantonese ranks, with General Chang Kai-shek and his followers opposed by the radicals of the left wing counselled by the Russian citizen, Michael Borodin.

The divergence came to a head at a conference of the Kuomintang, or Republican Revolutionary Party at Hankow several weeks ago. Dispatches at the time said a truce had been patched up, but that control of the Cantonese armies had reverted to the National Military Council, this in effect subordinating Chang.

MILITARY SUCCESSES

Chang has had phenomenal success in his campaign against the Northerners, pushing his forces (Continued on page 31)

DORIOT ADDRESSES HANKOW AUDIENCES

Communist Member of French Chamber of Deputies Aids Chinese Radicals

Paris, April 2.—The French Government has decided to take action against Jacques Doriot, a communist member of the Chamber of Deputies, who is reported to be active among the Chinese at Hankow.

Foreign Minister Briand to-day furnished the Ministerial Council with the latest news of Doriot's speeches and alleged attempts to foment revolt in the Far East.

Minister of Justice Barthou was instructed to draft charges on the basis of which removal of Doriot's parliamentary immunity will be asked.

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**TASCHEREAU SPEAKS
OF LABRADOR AWARD**

Quebec, April 2.—Labrador matters came before the Quebec Legislative Assembly yesterday on motion of Arthur Sauve, Opposition leader, calling for documents.
Premier Taschereau said he was disappointed at the award made by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Much had been lost in timber lands and in water power.
"We have, however, to bow to the judgment," said the Premier.
"There is more than the legal aspect concerned. There is a political aspect involved. Necessarily, the Privy Council had to determine the frontiers between the two countries—Canada and Newfoundland. Was there an impression in London that there is more loyalty in Newfoundland than in Canada and that here

some day there will be independence? I do not know."
The motion for the production of documents was passed.

TO SING TUESDAY



MME. MATZENAUER
the great contralto of the Metropolitan Opera Company, in the leading role in the opera "Parafal". MME. Matzenauer is on her way to Australia and will appear in recital at the Royal Victoria Theatre on Tuesday evening, April 5. Her coming marks a rare letter occasion in the musical history of this city.

Anniversary Dance—The ladies of Court Maple Leaf, A.O.F. will hold their eighteenth anniversary dance and military ball on Monday, April 4, in the Foresters' Hall. Prizes will be given for dancing and number dances. Kinloch's orchestra has been engaged for the evening and dancing will be from 9 till 1 o'clock. Military ball will be played in the lodge room; tables may be reserved if desired. Supper will be served during the evening. Members are asked to bring jellies not later than Saturday next.

Solarium Grateful—As a result of the most successful entertainment given on March 10, under the auspices of the I.O.D.E. and organized by Mrs. W. Gaskill, no less a sum than \$39 was handed to the secretary as a donation towards the funds of the Solarium. The directors would like to take this opportunity of thanking Mrs. Gaskill, her pupils, and the parents who worked so hard to make the entertainment so attractive, and for the very substantial sum which it realized.

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DOUGLAS STREET LANGLEY STREET

British Columbia Certified Seed Potatoes
By G. R. Bates, President B. C. Certified Seed-potato Growers' Association

Everyone eats potatoes—some more, some less, and it should be remembered that next to wheat the humble "spud" has the highest caloric value of any other food.
It may be true to many that I tell them that potatoes originally came from the mountainous districts of Chili and Peru, where they are still to be found growing wild, and although I do not intend to weary you with a lot of uninteresting details, I think you will be interested to know that potatoes were originally introduced into Ireland between the years 1580 and 1586 by colonists sent out by Sir Walter Raleigh. Make a note of this all you students, you may be asked this question. Shortly after this they were introduced into England, but the cultivation of potatoes made little progress and they were scarce for many years.
By 1840, potatoes had become the staple food of the Irish people, and in 1845 great loss to the potato crop was caused by late blight giving rise to a famine, and in London, England, potatoes, which normally were worth 2 1/2 pence per ton, were selling for 4 1/2 pence during that year.
It will also perhaps be of interest to know that mealiness in potatoes is directly associated with a high starch content. In a potato of poor quality sufficient starch is not present and, therefore, its walls are not broken down in cooking, hence we have a soggy potato.
We have everybody knows, been producing potatoes for many years in British Columbia, and I think I can say it is a fact that some years ago, let us say perhaps twenty years ago, that the consumer was getting a better potato than he has been able to procure during more recent years. There is a reason for this. Many growers of potatoes, almost all growers, made a practice of sorting out their potatoes at digging time and setting the large ones aside for eating purposes or for sale, and the small ones were kept over until the Spring and used for seed. We know now that this was a bad practice for many reasons, perhaps chiefly for the reason that the small seed we used was probably diseased. In any event, there is no doubt that disease of various kinds got into some of our potato producing districts with disastrous results, and this is one of the reasons why some of our potatoes are not so good as they were. Should state here that there are still some who persist in the same old practice of using their small potatoes as seed irrespective of the fact that they may be diseased.
In 1921 the Department of Agriculture in Victoria decided that steps should be taken to improve the potato situation throughout this Province, and in that year the B.C. Certified Seed Potato Growers' Association was formed. This association commenced with only a very few growers and a few local markets, but to-day it has some forty local associations which are all linked up with and form the central association, and there are some 800 growers of certified seed scattered all over the Province.
This association, in conjunction with the Department of Agriculture, has as its primary object the production of a better grade of commercial or table potato in British Columbia. It was immediately realized that if this was to be done, we must have good seed. Good seed, spelled good crop, is the better potato. With this in view, the very best seed which could be procured was obtained and distributed amongst the growers. These were originally interested along these lines.
GOOD FOUNDATION NEEDED
It is admitted that if we are to raise really good potatoes we must start right—that is to say, we must start with good foundation stock. The dairy farmer to-day knows that a pure bred sire is essential to his success as a stockman, raising beef, realizes the same thing. The chicken man is just as much interested, and sees to it that his birds have a pedigree. In fact, in every branch of agriculture we find the percentage of men insisting on knowing all about the stock he purchases. We may have been a little slow in learning that this applies to potatoes. We must, to ensure that we are pointing to a good crop, start with pure bred or certified seed. Now, what is certified seed? Certified seed potatoes are potatoes resulting from a crop which has undergone no less than four inspections. To grow certified seed potatoes it is first necessary to purchase certified seed. The best certified seed is known as "Northern" and is sent out by members of the B.C. Certified Seed Potato Growers' Association. Having purchased our seed, the next step to take is to join the nearest local association of certified seed growers. From the secretary of this local, we can obtain all kinds of interesting and useful information—for instance he will explain the method in general use of dipping or treating the seed before planting. He will also make out the necessary application forms for inspection, etc. These forms must be signed by the grower and sent to the Provincial Agronomist, Department of Agriculture, Victoria. In due course, the potatoes are planted and the crop is growing. When the plants are about eight or ten inches high along come one of the inspectors. The grower is not notified of his impending visit. This inspector goes over the field and makes a count of a certain number of plants, if he finds more than a certain percentage of plants which show disease, approximately five per cent, he turns the field down and the tubers cannot be sold as certified seed. If, however, he does not find more than five per cent, he passes the crop for the first inspection. I should state that the old or experienced grower has been over his field probably several times before the inspector arrives and has pulled up, or, as it is called, rogued out, any plants about which he is himself doubtful. If, however, a large number of plants have been removed, the inspector, although he may not find more than five per cent diseased plants, may turn down the field for the reason that too much means that there were too many diseased plants removed by the grower himself. Assuming the inspector passes the field, he hands to the grower a slip which, in effect, is a bill of health.
Some time later in the Summer a

further inspection is made by the inspector of the growing crop, when the same procedure takes place. Inspectors at digging time also check Mr. Inspector over again. This time he inspects the tubers themselves, and again in the Spring a further inspection takes place. If on the final inspection the potatoes are found to be free from disease, each sack is tagged by the inspector with a tag issued by the Government, and it is then known as certified seed. To the potato grower who has not studied disease, these inspections may seem unnecessary, but when we consider the fact that some diseases can only be seen in the plant during the growing season and others only in the tubers themselves, it will be admitted that all these inspections are necessary if we are to have disease-free seed. I have previously stated that one of our worst diseases cannot be seen in the tuber. I refer to the disease known as mosaic. This disease is bad for the reason that it is very infectious. It spreads very rapidly and it cures itself almost as rapidly. Mosaic is a so-called "virus" disease, there being some infective property in the sap of diseased plants, although no recognizable organism can be found. Sap from a diseased plant inoculated into a healthy one produces the disease in the latter. It is probable that certain insects, such as leaf-hoppers, aphides, etc., are the chief carriers in the field. The disease is also carried in the tubers. As the name implies, certain parts of the tuber are mottled or spotted. It is a mottling of the leaf, certain parts being a lighter color or almost yellowish-green. This mottling may be difficult to see in full sunlight, but it becomes more visible in the shade. When the disease is more advanced or in a more severe form, there is also a very striking curling or puckering of the leaves.
No other marks will be found on any part of the affected plants or on the tubers. The tubers are normal-looking and sound, and keep their good qualities are not impaired. This disease can be recognized most easily in July, although it may be observed by careful examination at any time during the growth of the plant. Like leaf-roll, it is inadvisable to leave the examination for until late in the season, when other diseases may be attacking the plant or the plant dying off.

TAKE NO CHANCES!
It will be obvious, therefore, that whether you are planting potatoes in your garden, the crop being for your own home use, or whether you are planting on the farm, you should afford to take chances by using seed unless you know it to be free from disease. I do not intend to discuss the numerous varieties of potatoes which the potato is subject to, but to say that these are numerous and every grower of potatoes should make himself familiar with at least the more common ones. This can be done by applying to the Department of Agriculture, Victoria, and asking for Bulletin No. 86—make a note of that. This bulletin is sent to all members of the Department of Agriculture, Victoria, and will be sent free of charge. We have now arrived at the stage in British Columbia where we are producing better seed. Our object is to do this, to produce better commercial or table potatoes. We want all you good people who have not a garden in which to produce your own potatoes to be able to obtain British Columbia potatoes of the very best quality. Many of you, particularly those who have purchased potatoes, and upon using them you have found that perhaps fifty per cent, have been hollow in the centre and have boiled black. You don't like this—you want something better, and I am pleased to tell you in future you will be able to procure real potatoes, and whether you buy a ton or a sack you will find that the only waste will be the "peeling" and not tell you how we are doing this.
As I previously stated, good disease-free seed means disease-free potatoes. The members of the B.C. Certified Seed Potato Growers' Association, are now producing commercial or table potatoes which must be grown from pure bred or certified seed. These are known as "Peerless" potatoes—a name or brand which is registered in the name of the association. The name "Peerless" will appear on every sack, and although these are in the first instance it could possibly more per sack than the ordinary common table potatoes, they will really be very much cheaper by reason of the fact that you will find the only waste, as has been previously stated, will be the peeling. Don't forget the name "Peerless" may not be like the purchase all you would like at the present time, but when the new crop comes in, and you are stocking up for the Winter, be sure to ask your dealer for "Peerless" brand.
Now, for the benefit of all those farmers who read this article, let me tell you that you will be well advised to procure "Peerless" potatoes next year. Obtain your certified seed—keep the Government tags you will find on the bags—be sure every sack of this tag before you pay for it. If there is no tag it is not certified seed and get behind the movement of producing better potatoes for your crop.

And Thus Begins Another Chapter

Twenty-five years ago to-day Morris Menkus of 1103 Princess Avenue and Miss Sylvester were married here.
To-day, on their silver wedding anniversary, Mr. and Mrs. Menkus went to Sheriff Goetz's office and there their part in taking out the marriage license for their daughter, Miss Elise Menkus, and her fiancé, Elmer E. Reed, of the Seattle "Times" Company, Seattle. They are to be married here by the sheriff on April 19.
Equimault I.O.D.E.—The regular monthly meeting of the Equimault Chapter, I.O.D.E., will be held on Monday, at 2:45 at the Sailors' Club, Equimault and Admirals Roads.
King's Daughters—The Ready-To-Go Circle of the King's Daughters will meet at the home of Mrs. Fox, 1131 Collinson Street, Monday at 3 p.m.
Catholic Bridge Party—The Victoria diocesan subdivision of the Catholic Women's League will hold a bridge and mah-jong party on Easter Monday afternoon in the K. of C. Hall, Government Street, and a bridge and five hundred party on Easter Monday evening, both in aid of the Home Economics Endowment Fund. Mrs. J. A. J. McKenna and Mrs. M. McKenna are convener of the cards, and Mrs. R. A. Dunlop of the refreshments. Reservations for tables may be made by telephoning 4276L or 4272X. Tickets for either afternoon or evening may be had from members of the subdivision of the Catholic Women's League.

Year 4. Report for Week No. 21, Ending March 27, 1927

VANCOUVER ISLAND EGG-LAYING CONTEST
(Registration)

Conducted by the Dominion Experimental Station, Sidney, B.C.

Pen	Owner	Breed	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Week Total	Total
1	A. Adams	W.L.	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	519	491.8
2	R. E. Ault	W.L.	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	494	856.0
3	W. Bradley	W.L.	2	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	849	729.3
4	J. C. Butterfield	W.L.	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	815	606.4
5	J. J. Duggan	W.L.	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	794	827.0
6	J. C. Douglas	W.L.	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	752	641.1
7	A. D. Drummond	W.L.	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	744	714.1
8	A. Georagan	W.L.	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	627	621.9
9	G. Golding	W.L.	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	627	621.9
10	W. J. Gunn	W.L.	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	592	520.2
11	Miss E. Gwynne	W.L.	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	590	521.1
12	T. H. Hayward	W.L.	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	527	715.9
13	P. Hurst	W.L.	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	516	610.4
14	A. V. Lane	W.L.	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	517	602.2
15	R. Mackenzie	W.L.	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	516	446.4
16	D. McLean	W.L.	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	512	716.1
17	H. A. McNeil	W.L.	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	504	758.3
18	E. Plaston	W.L.	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	514	602.1
19	W. Robbins	W.L.	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	512	612.1
20	R. T. Vyvyan	W.L.	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	502	893.1
21	"Burges"	W.L.	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	523	922.3
22	R. Cooke	R.R.	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	518	883.8
23	H. D. Reid	R.R.	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	508	723.2
24	J. C. Scott	R.R.	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	512	818.2
25	L. Chaplin	R.R.	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	512	818.2
26	Expt. Farm, Agassiz	R.R.	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	504	636.5
27	Expt. Station, Lethbridge	R.R.	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	516	816.0
28	G. Golding	R.R.	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	512	715.9
29	M. S. Stephens	R.R.	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	512	812.0
30	H. H. B. Cunningham	R.R.	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	512	812.0
31	R. D. Jeffrey	W.W.	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	517	854.1
32	R. D. Stiebings	W.W.	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	517	854.1
33	Expt. Station, Sidney	W.W.	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	517	854.1

*Leading pen. Week's production 75 per cent.

MATZENAUER'S TOUR OF CANADA TRIUMPH

The president of the Ladies' Musical Club, Mrs. J. O. Cameron, this morning received the following self-explanatory telegram from Calgary concerning Margaret Matzenauer who is to sing here on Tuesday evening:
"Matzenauer tour is a magnificent success. Acclaimed everywhere as the finest musical voice in history of Canada. Audiences wildly enthusiastic. Think she is greater than Galli-Curci. Every land wants return engagement next season. Hope your advance sale is big. Don't be afraid use superlatives. Best wishes."
(Signed) "LAURENCE A. LAMBERT."

ONE HUNDRED CHORES IN EACH HOUSEHOLD

- List Supplies Many Ideas in Preparation For a Free Summer
- There are a hundred chores about every home, and here is a list prepared by the Employment Service of Canada to prove it. Householders taking part in the Clean-up, Paint-up Campaign will find the list of beneficial chores which if one does now will leave the Summer free for enjoyment of day-long holidays. Here is the list:
- FOR PATERFAMILIAS**
1. See the front gate is in good shape, it is the first welcome to visitors.
2. Repair all fences.
3. See your front steps are sound and safe.
4. A little paint would improve their appearance.
5. What about some side-boxes filled with flowers and plants?
6. A coat of varnish or paint on the front door.
7. See the bell is capable of doing its duty, and a knocker ready to knock (this kind of knocker is not objected to).
8. A hanging-basket of flowers on the porch makes a great improvement.
9. See if the window-boxes will last another year, empty them and refill with good soil.
10. Get a new door mat that old one is just about finished.
11. Have the gutters cleaned out.
12. Have some new summer fire start there.
13. Have some cleaned off the roof.
14. Have loose shingles replaced or tacked down.
15. Have chimneys swept.
16. Have windows cleaned outside.
17. Replace broken panes in windows.
18. Have your basement windows to open before the hot weather comes.
19. Have the cooler fixed and in good shape, where plenty of fresh air is available, and no sun.
20. See basement is really clean, with nothing around to catch fire or collect germs.
21. Have your garden hose in good shape, you will need it this year.
22. Have lawn mowers sharpened.
23. Have grass shears sharpened.
24. See handles of all garden tools are sound.
25. See windows open without sticking.
26. See the clothes line works smoothly.
27. Have ash traps cleared out.
28. Have furnace and pipes cleaned.
29. Get your screen doors fixed, and set screens on the windows.
30. Fix hammocks and swings.
31. Clean up the old tool box.
32. Clean up the garage.
33. Repaint the car.
34. Burn up the old oily rags, fire can be started by these alone.
35. The kiddie scooters and kiddy-cars need some fresh paint.
36. If you keep chickens, clean out the hen-house and run through thoroughly now.
37. Desinfect the garbage cans.
38. Clean up and burn all piles of rubbish.
39. Get out the old straw hat, look at it, and buy a new one for Easter Sunday.
40. This is Canada's Diamond Jubilee, let every citizen do a flag pole.
41. Cut and trim the lawn.
42. Prune the trees.
43. Repair the garden walks and benches.
44. Arrange your bedding out plants.
45. Get your pea sticks and bean poles ready.
46. Send all magazines or books not wanted to one of the organizations always glad to get them.
47. Return all you have borrowed from your neighbors.
48. Take one day off at home with a screwdriver and tighten the coat hangers, curtain rods, etc.

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

51. Clean the pictures, and reframe if necessary.
52. Have stovepipes thoroughly cleaned.
53. Clean Winter clothes and store.
54. Do your Spring sewing.
55. Have blankets and pillows washed.
56. Get out the old fly swatter.
57. Replace broken crockery.
58. Have kettles or pans mended or discard them.
59. Have knives and scissors sharpened.
60. Mend the children's toys.
61. Have linoleum renewed.
62. Have the dog washed weekly.
63. Clean up the dog kennel.
64. Get your light clothing ready.
65. Clean out the attic, store-room and disinfest.
66. Paint wood baskets and boxes.
67. Check your fruit and pickle cupboard.
68. Check over your linen and make replacement.

Does Your Back Ache?

Then your kidneys are out of order and you need Gin Pills
Gin Pills stop backaches by acting directly on the kidneys and the bladder. They soothe, heal and strengthen the inflamed organs. Thousands who have used Gin Pills enthusiastically recommend them.
Get Gin Pills today at your druggist, 50c a box. National Drug and Chemical Company of Canada, Limited, Toronto, Canada.

GIN PILLS FOR THE KIDNEYS

RESULTS OF BRITISH FOOTBALL CONTESTS

(Continued from page 1)

Halifax 1, Ashington 1.
Hartlepool United 3, Walsall 2.
Lincoln 4, New Brighton 1.
Southport 2, Rotherham United 0.
Stockport County 1, Bradford 2.
Rochdale 4, Stoke City 1.
Tranmere Rovers 1, Doncaster Rovers 1.
Southern Section
Brentford 0, Bournemouth and Boscombe 0.
Brighton and Hove 3, Charlton Athletic 2.
Bristol Rovers 4, Newport County 0.
Exeter City 5, Gillingham 1.
Luton 4, Coventry City 1.
Merthyr-Tydfil missing.
Millwall 1, Plymouth Argyle 3.
Northampton 2, Bristol City 0.
Norwich City 0, Queen's Park Rangers 1.
Southend 1, Crystal Palace 1.
Swindon 2, Abertillery 2.
Merthyr 1, Watford 1.
SCOTTISH LEAGUE—FIRST DIVISION
Celtic 2, Dumbfries 1.
Cowdenbeath 3, Morton 2.
Dundee 1, Hamilton Academical 0.
Dunfermline 2, Rangers 2.
Hearts 2, Aberdeen 0.
Kilmarnock 4, Clyde 1.
Motherwell 6, Dundee United 0.
Partick 3, St. Johnstone 1.
Queen's Park-Hibernian not played.
St. Mirren 1, Airdrie 3.
SECOND DIVISION
Aberdeen 2, Nithsdale 2.
Alloa 1, Stenhousemuir 0.
Ayr United 1, Arbroath 1.
Ayr United 1, Arbroath 1.
Dumfries 1, Raith Rovers 3.
East Fife 4, Arbroath 1.
Forfar 0, Third Lanark 1.
Queen's of South 1, East Stirling 3.
St. Bernard's 3, King's Park 0.
IRISH LEAGUE
Belfast City Cup
Queen's Island 1, Celtic 2.
Portadown 9, Larne 1.
Cliftonville 3, Ards 1.
21st Century 1, Glenties 1.
Newry 1, Distillery 0.
Linfield 5, Glentworth 0.
Social Service League—The annual meeting of the Social Service League will be held at the Memorial Hall on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Dr. G. A. Lamont of Vancouver will be the speaker.

GIN PILLS FOR THE KIDNEYS
129

Clean thoroughly—vet easily!
Only \$5.00 down
The rest in easy payments. Liberal allowance on your old cleaner.
YOU can get the dirt from high and low. You can get every speck of it. Yet you need not strain to do it.
Use a Premier Duplex. Its double action—strong suction plus a motor-driven brush—gets all the dirt. And gets it in half the time—easily!
You never have to oil the Premier Duplex. With ball bearings in both motor and brush, it is saved from that run-down-before-oiling weakness. It is always at the height of its efficiency!
Come in and see a demonstration TODAY!
Premier Duplex
Electric Vacuum Cleaner
Made in Canada
Hudson's Bay Company
MURPHY ELECTRIC CO. 722 Yates St.
Premier Vacuum Cleaner Company Limited, Vancouver

"That's the best pipeful
I've ever had!"



He's not the sort of man that says everything is "jolly good". It must be really good to win his praise. Ogden's Cut Plug did the trick—he couldn't help saying it beat all the other tobaccos he'd ever tried.

OGDEN'S CUT PLUG

Save the valuable "Poker Hands"

Wilshire's ION-A-CO

ECZEMA - ITS CAUSE & CORRECTION

By GAYLORD WILSHIRE



GAYLORD WILSHIRE
Inventor of ION-A-CO

ONE of the most conclusive proofs that the ION-A-CO does attack disease at its source in the tissue cells is the invariably successful results it produces in the treatment of Eczema. This ailment is manifested by an unsightly, mortifying skin eruption. The skin becomes red; it peels, burns and itches.

CAUSE OF ECZEMA: Eczema arises from an accumulation of lactic acid in the tissue cells. Lactic acid is simply a comprehensive term for the unoxidized waste material of cell growth. Hence, to cure eczema, this waste material must be oxidized, and removed from the tissue cells. There is no other way of effecting a cure.

This waste material, as I say, represents dead cells, and the excreta of living cells. Normally, the blood, in passing through the lungs, picks up oxygen and carries it to the tissues, where it combines with the waste and oxidizes it. For the cell waste cannot be carried to the principal eliminative organs—the intestines and kidneys—until it has been oxidized.

WARBURG'S DISCOVERY: Sometimes, however, the oxidation of this waste is incomplete. Then it cannot be eliminated through the kidneys and intestines. So the body attempts to get rid of it by throwing it off through the skin. Naturally, the skin breaks down under the extraordinary task imposed upon it. The result is eczema.

You might ask: "Why is it that the oxidation of this cell waste sometimes fails to occur?" This same question puzzled medical men for many years. Not until Professor Otto Warburg, the noted German biologist, announced his discovery was the question answered. In his lecture before the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, Warburg proved that it is the iron in the body which controls the oxidation process. When the iron is not in the correct atomic state, the oxidation of cell waste is incomplete.

THE ION-A-CO: Now the atomic state of iron can be changed by magnetism. And that is exactly what the ION-A-CO does. Through magnetization, the oxygen-transferring ability of the iron is improved. There is a corresponding increase in the oxidation of cell waste, which is then quickly eliminated through the kidneys and intestines. And with the burden on the skin removed, eczema disappears.

Delightful Free Treatments

Sometimes the results which the ION-A-CO produces in cases of Eczema are almost immediate. Always, the condition clears up in a very short time. And this applies to many other skin disorders. However, you need not take our word for all this. Visit us, and take a delightful, 10-minute treatment. There will be no charge, no obligation on your part. We are perfectly willing to allow you to judge the ION-A-CO by what it does for you.

Miss Jessie Mackenzie and Miss Nellie Jones, both long experienced in matters pertaining to the physical welfare of humanity, are in attendance in our Government Street offices, and have charge of the demonstrating department, where you may rest assured of the most skillful and careful attention.

ION-A-CO Offices, 1113 Government Street
Office Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., Weekdays Only
Telephone 2382 H. A. GOWARD, Sales Manager

RURAL CREDIT BILL IS GIVEN APPROVAL

Commons, Speeding Up, Deals
With Several Other Measures

Ottawa, April 2.—The amendments made by the Senate to the Government's rural credit bill were concurred in by the House of Commons last night without division.

The bill amending the Civil Service Superannuation Act of 1924 was passed through the committee stage of the House of Commons last night and now stands for third reading. The House in committee reported a bill to provide annuities for widows of civil servants.

A resolution was passed and a bill based on it given first and second readings in the House yesterday, providing for division of the Department of Marine and Fisheries into a marine branch and a fisheries branch, and for the appointment of a Deputy Minister of Marine and a Deputy Minister of Fisheries.

Robert Gardiner, U.F.A., Bow River, asked whether the bill would entail appointment of a new minister.

"At the present time it will not, but later I would like to have it understood that the Government may bring in a measure to create a separate Department of Fisheries," Premier King replied.

The bill amending the Customs Act was given third reading after the House in committee had deleted a section providing more drastic punishment for persons on board vessels engaged in smuggling and a clause which took away from the courts the right to grant suspended sentences for convictions under the act and had adopted a clause providing for prompt payment to informers.

ELECTIONS ACT

First reading was given in the House yesterday afternoon to a bill amending the Dominion Election Act and providing that the chief electoral officer shall be appointed by resolution of the House at a salary of \$4,000 a year.

Hon. Lucien Cannon, Solicitor-General, said the chief electoral officer, Colonel O. M. Biggar, whose services had been very satisfactory, intended to resign the post.

BUSINESS MEASURES PASSED AT OTTAWA

Ottawa, April 2.—Final reading was given by the House of Commons yesterday afternoon to three measures respecting companies operating in Canada under Dominion charter.

The first of these three bills to be given third reading was one amending the Loan Companies Act, providing loan companies must secure annual licenses from the Minister of Finance to transact business. A further provision increases the borrowing powers of loan companies.

At present the law empowers such companies to borrow to the extent of four times their capital and reserves and the original measure introduced this session proposed to increase these borrowing powers to eight times capital and reserves. An amendment was carried, the effect of which would have been to permit the companies to borrow only to the extent of five times their capital and reserves.

When the bill was before the House yesterday Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Conservative leader, moved an amendment empowering companies to borrow to the extent of six times their capital and reserve.

This amendment was carried after a brief discussion. The second bill passed amends the Trust Companies Act, providing trust companies must secure annual licenses from the Minister of Finance to transact business in Canada.

LIQUIDATIONS

The third bill amends the Winding Up Act and removes suggested discrimination in liquidation in favor of Canadian policyholders as against other policyholders of Canadian companies. Another object is to make more effective provision for the reimbursement of the policies instead of distributing the assets by way of dividends on the unearned premiums, or net values of the policies.

Under the amendment, the liquidator will have power to reinsure the business without the consent of the policyholders being first obtained. A new sub-section has been added which is calculated to overcome a situation created by a recent judicial decision by which certain rights were given to a class of company in connection with the deposit made with the holder.

Hinman Funeral Plans Arranged

Chicago, April 2.—Funeral services for the late George W. Hinman, educator, publicist and economist, will be held Tuesday afternoon at Kenilworth, a suburb of Chicago. Burial will be at Mount Morris, N.Y., his birthplace.

Mr. Hinman, former publisher of The Chicago Herald and Examiner, and financial writer for the Hearst newspapers, had been ill several months. Among hundreds of messages of condolence received by the widow was one from President Coolidge, with whom Mr. Hinman had visited but a week ago.

SENATOR FOSTER URGES CANADA TO JOIN WORLD COURT

Ottawa, April 2.—In speaking of the League of Nations in the Senate yesterday, Sir George Foster invited discussion of the advisability of the Government's becoming a signatory to the protocol of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

Senator Foster asked why Canada, as a nation and a member of the League, had not performed its full obligation in adhering to the court. He claimed Canada had failed to do this. Twenty-seven powers had signed the protocol, but Canada's name was not among them. Canada would have to justify that failure to sign, he said. Canada should be in a position to settle all her international disputes by coming into this conference.

Telegraph Briefs

Ottawa, April 2.—A bill to incorporate the Free Methodist Church in Canada came before the private bills committee of the House of Commons yesterday. The church is already incorporated by act of the legislatures of three provinces, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and the bill would permit establishment of the church in the Dominion.

Ottawa, April 2.—E. J. Garland, U.F.A., Bow River, asked in the House recently how many postmasters had been dismissed from the public service since September 15, 1925, to the present time for political partisanship. In an answer tabled in the House yesterday it was stated sixty-three had been discharged from the public service. For other causes, ninety-six postmasters had been dismissed during the same period.

Calgary, April 2.—It was stated during a discussion at a meeting of the Calgary Labor Council last night that skilled laborers in the guise of farmers were entering Canada under the immigration laws. The matter will be taken up with Ottawa. The authorities will be asked for information regarding new settlers, said to number 700, reaching Calgary this season.

Tokio, April 2.—A minor earthquake shock occurred yesterday in the Tango district. The damage is reported as unimportant.

New York, April 2.—Broadway's business district was visited by real life when a White Way throng yesterday watched a man escape from a burning office by way of a narrow balcony leading to an adjoining window. Admirable applause greeted his completion of the feat.

Peterboro, Ont., April 2.—Service on the Peterboro Street Railway System, operated by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission, and owned by the Ontario Government, ceased last night. The stoppage of the service came as a surprise to Peterboro as negotiations were going on between the commission and the city for purchase of the railroad and the gas plant. The price named recently for the two by the commission was \$575,000 and the city's offer was \$150,000. In refusing this the commission said negotiations for the sale to private corporations would be begun. A limited bus service carried workmen to their employment to-day.

Hamilton, Ont., April 2.—Believed to be the youngest passenger to cross the Atlantic alone, one-year-old Bernadette Halsall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Halsall, of Hamilton, who sailed from Liverpool on April 3, in the liner Montrose, bound for Montreal. Steamship company officials have made arrangements to care for her from the time she leaves England until she arrives in Hamilton, where her parents will be waiting.

Washington, April 2.—The long testimony which started last November in the Chicago Lake diversion case, has ended with a sigh of relief from the dozen or more prominent attorneys representing thirteen states in the litigation. They were given until May 31 to prepare their arguments or findings of fact on which the Supreme Court will rule whether the Chicago sanitary district is entitled to withdraw 5,500 cubic feet or more per second of water from Lake Michigan in addition to 1,200 cubic feet for domestic use.

Toronto, April 2.—Chicken thieves have become so prevalent in Western Ontario that drastic measures are being considered by the Government to combat it. Hon. J. S. Martin, Minister of Agriculture, said in the Ontario Legislature last night. In the vicinity of Kemptville there had been twenty-seven individual cases of theft, 700 birds valued between \$1,500 and \$1,800 having been stolen, he said.

Ottawa, April 2.—The conference between the Provincial and Federal Governments, which has been referred to several times during the present session of Parliament will be held in Ottawa late in October or in November. The arrangements will be under the control of Hon. Fernand Rinfret, Secretary of State. It is hoped to secure the attendance of the Premiers of all the provinces. Provincial subsidies and old age pensions promise to be the major topics to come before the conference.

Ottawa, April 2.—Third reading was given in the House of Commons last night to a bill giving the Privy Council power to exclude by a three-fifths vote delegates from congratulations carrying on activities inimical to the purpose of the convention.

Chicago, April 2.—West 85th, a telephone number here normally called about fifty times a day, yesterday received about 300 calls an hour from 7 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and the telephone company said hundreds of calls could not be put through because of the busy signal. It is the number of the county morgue and April Fool jokesmiths were blamed.

London, April 2 (Canadian Press Cable).—Returns show that a new record, \$2,150,000, was established by the 1926 world-wide collection funds in aid of the British Legion, composed of ex-service men, which was founded by Earl Haig and which has affiliated sections in the Dominions, including Canada. The total was greater than the 1925 collections by \$175,000.

Genoa, Italy, April 2.—Commander Francesco de Pinedo was awarded an honorary doctor's degree yesterday by the University of Genoa in recognition of his geographical value of his long distance flights. Premier Mussolini was notified of the decision to honor the flier, who is now at New Orleans on his four-continent flight.

London, April 2.—Tommy Atkins and his colleagues chew more gum now than they did before the war. Beer sales have fallen off seventy-five per cent since 1914, being replaced by tea, cocoa, coffee, chocolate and soda water. The British soldiers and sailors also are supplied with more than 15,000,000 cakes of chocolate and 3,000,000 packages of chewing gum yearly.

Montreal, April 2.—The public buildings safety commission of this city yesterday recommended cancellation of the licenses of eight Montreal theatres for failure to comply with the building regulations of the city. The proposal was for-

GENEVA DELEGATES DISCUSS AVIATION

U.S. Opposed to Any Effort to
Limit Civil Operations

Geneva, April 2.—The United States is opposed to any effort to limit civil aviation, said a U.S. delegate at a preparatory conference here yesterday.

Limitation under the proposed armament treaty, he said, should be restricted to air forces under the colors, trained reserves who were subject to a call to the colors and air craft actually in service or held in reserve. The United States Government, he added, believed any attempt to make limitation dependent upon air craft in the hands of the civil population and not subject to government control for war purposes would be doomed to failure.

Alberta Heard at Rail Rate Inquiry

Ottawa, April 2.—With the hope that it may be possible to conclude the argument of counsel in the freight rate investigation by the Railway Commission before the Easter adjournment, the board will sit five days next week.

S. B. Woods, K.C., representing the Province of Alberta, concluded his address yesterday, after consuming three and a half days in an exhaustive review of the mass of evidence which the court had taken in nearly two years.

In his closing remarks Mr. Woods cited a number of cases where he claimed the transcontinental railways were working to the disadvantage of the Alberta consumer.

warded to the executive committee of the City Council.

Kansas City, Mo., April 2.—Danger from the flood waters following torrential rains and electrical storms of Wednesday and Thursday, which took a toll of six lives in Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma, is past. Three of the six storm victims were struck by lightning and three drowned.

Dunkirk, N.Y., April 2.—A lake of goldfish has appeared in Lake Erie near this harbor, and the least imaginative local fisherman has no difficulty in recognizing descendants of a small aquarium family which was washed into the lake during a Spring freshet.

Baltimore, Md., April 2.—Nicholas (Uncle Nick) Hartman, 107, Baltimore's oldest resident, died here yesterday. He is survived by five children, eighteen grandchildren, twenty-eight great-grandchildren and three great-great-grandchildren.

New Orleans, April 2.—Jules de Jean refused to be "victimized" by an April fool joke. A friend who intended to tell him his restaurant was on fire received the answer from Mr. de Jean that he did not intend to journey downtown for an April fool joke. Damage totaling \$13,000 was done before the flame were halted.

Ottawa, April 2.—James McIsaac, twenty-three, who represented King's P.E.I. in Parliament from 1917 to 1921, died here this morning after six weeks' illness of heart disease.

Ottawa, April 2.—There were between 10,000 and 11,000 Federal civil servants in Ottawa, and it is estimated the increase in salary announced yesterday by the Government will bring an additional \$750,000 a year to them.

A GARDEN OF ANNUALS

By JOHN HUTCHISON, F.R.H.S.

Many people living in rented houses neglect the garden, thinking that a landlord's whim may rob them of their labors at any moment. Even with this possibility the garden is still worth while, for it need not be a permanent institution, as it were, built up through years of work and expense. The dweller in the rented house should make use of annuals which may be planted in the Spring to produce all their blooms during the same year.

In the very small garden, particularly, annuals are always popular, because with them the amateur may try numerous experiments in the space of one season. And for the flower lover who wants variety the annual plant will fill the bill.

The growing of annuals will call for rather more work than if perennials were planted, but, on the other hand, the expense is less. It is exactly suited to the person who has a very slender purse but who loves flowers. The person who is enthusiastic one moment and indifferent the next, who takes great pains in choosing and sowing seeds but who neglects to look after the seedlings, does not thin out or water the plants, had better give up the idea of an annual garden because under these conditions it will not be a success.

WELL-GROWN PLANTS
One seldom sees annuals really well grown. Last year the writer saw some godolias so well grown that they looked like miniature rhododendrons. Six of them filled a small border. If you wish to grow annuals you must treat them with respect. Don't treat them indifferently because they are cheap. I think it was Dean Hole who said that if a packet of mignonette seed cost five shillings there would be much finer mignonette plants than we generally see now.

There are two distinct classes of annuals that may be grown, the hardy annuals and the half-hardy annuals. True, there are also the tender annuals, but these we will leave out of the picture because few people have the necessary heat and greenhouse in which to raise them.

THE SWEET PEAS
Of the hardy annuals the Sweet pea is undoubtedly the most popular of the long-growing kind. There are now hundreds of varieties of this plant and one must make one's own selection because no two people will agree as to which kinds are the most desirable. One thing must be said, however,—buy British Columbia-grown seeds of sweet peas. There are none better. As a straw showing which way the wind blows, it is



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WINDING UP OF COMPANY OPPOSED

Halifax, N.S., April 2.—Roy M. Wolvin, president of the British Empire Steel Corporation, on the stand in the proceedings before Mr. Justice Chisholm yesterday for liquidation of the corporation's property at the instance of the National Trust Company, contended the National Trust Company had not lived up to its terms of the agreement with his corporation entered into at the time of the receivership in July of last year, and declared his efforts to right the financial situation facing the Dominion group of companies had been frustrated in consequence.

The decision to oppose the winding up application had been reached at a meeting of the directors Saturday.

Far Inland

A family saying goodbye to Vancouver and going a long way into the interior of British Columbia are taking a case of Pacific Milk, we are informed with their supplies. We have received three or four letters from patrons who have said they had bought a case of this good milk and naturally when we get such information it causes elation.

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well-known flowers, together with a number that are not so well known: Nigella (love-in-a-mist), pale blue; papaver glaucum (the tulip poppy), bright red; papaver pavonum (the peacock poppy), scarlet and black; Shirley poppies, both single and double; calliopsis, yellow with brown shading; cornflowers, annual chrysanthemums, clarkias, annual gypsophylas, and the annual blue flax. There are hundreds of others too, but the above will form a good selection for a small garden.

HALF-HARDY PLANTS

Among the half-hardy taller-growing plants the following may be planted in the open as soon as danger of frost is over: African and French marigolds tobacco plants, and cosmos. For lower growing subjects of this section one may well try—asters, ten week stocks, calceolarias, schizanthus, statice (the annual everlasting), zinnias, and the Orange River daisies.

It is only possible in these short articles to touch on the hem of the garment, so to speak, but it is the hope of the writer that they will create a desire to go further into the study of the art of gardening.

April's Here! Gardeners Must Hurry Planting Now

It is high time to get plants established for the coming Summer, and if you are planting a new garden this Spring or replanting an old one you will do well to investigate our stock of Roses, Shrubs, Perennials, Rock, Alpine and Rare Plants. They offer you the best in the widest variety. Incidentally our well-established and efficient organization can handle any problem of garden construction and planting more economically than you can yourself. It will be worth your while to ask our advice and to look over our nursery.

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THE GREAT ILLUSION

IF YOU HAD TO BUY FIFTY-ONE water valves for the use of the engineering department of your city, would you pay Germany \$7,500 for them or Scotland \$11,000 for the same number. This is a question which the aldermen of the City of Vancouver had to decide at their meeting last Monday. Business defeated sentiment. Germany is to get the order.

It was not an easy matter to decide this interesting point. The Council divided four to three on it. The whole body would have preferred Scotland getting the order; but as trustees of the public purse, there was that \$2,500 staring them in the face all the time. "What would the taxpayer say to spending \$11,000 when \$7,500 would go just as far?" It was pointed out that Germany had been admitted to the League of Nations, that there was a new feeling abroad in the land, and, generally, that bygones should be considered as bygones, especially when they involved \$2,500. So the order will go to Germany and not to Scotland. But there is more significance in this incident than may appear at first sight. Nor is there anything surprising about it, of course, since it is only comparatively recently that we were told Great Britain never again would trade with Germany. Economists very naturally reminded the British public that elementary economic laws would determine future trading arrangements between Allied and former enemy countries.

In any discussion of a subject of this nature it is well to recall the fact that when Mr. Norman Angell presented "The Great Illusion" to the reading public of Great Britain many literary critics, and not a few supposedly expert economists, did their best to laugh his arguments out of court and dub them nonsensical. Reduced to a few words, he attempted to show—and how nearly correct he was events since have proved—how it might be possible for a nation or nations victorious on the field in a major international conflict to lose completely in the economic aftermath. His book left the printing press before the Great War—when various "experts" were saying that such a conflict, if not impossible, could not last more than a very short time.

The problem which the Vancouver City Council was called upon to solve on Monday was merely a local reminder of the depth there was and still is in the arguments which Mr. Angell advanced in his book. Since the signing of the Treaty of Versailles there have been many other very imposing reminders of the futility of armed conflict between nations. Vanquished Germany has borrowed money from the victors to help to settle the victors' demands upon her. The world has looked on at this in amazement. It has watched Germany undersell the victors in markets which the victors thought were theirs for many a day. So it goes.

In spite of the lessons of that war, the human misery it caused and the enormous amount of material treasure dissipated by it, there are elements in every country talking about the next war, urging governments to prepare for it, as if it were inevitable. They do not realize that one more war like the last one would wreck our civilization completely and enshrine Bolshevism, or probably something worse, as sure as day follows night.

SHOULD BE GOOD BUSINESS

WHEN HON. CHARLES STEWART addressed the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association recently he emphasized the great benefits derived by Great Britain and Germany from the application of science to industry.

The Minister declared that "if we have one paramount need, one matter of paramount importance to every industry in Canada, it is the development of a system of scientific research to collaborate with industry." Mr. Stewart also reminded his audience that he had been amazed at being shown a list of about 150 industrial problems which awaited solution; the industries of Canada needed those solutions.

The Manitoba Free Press notes what Mr. Stewart said, his expression of hope that Canada would have a research organization with central headquarters, and working also through the universities—an organization rivaling that in the neighboring republic—but wishes he had given an assurance that the Government intended to do something at once instead of promising it "as soon as financial easement comes."

There is plenty of evidence to show that money spent on scientific research often has been repaid a thousand-fold. Canadian industry, as Mr. Stewart points out, would benefit from a well-planned system. For that reason it would seem to be good business and sound economy to set up the necessary machinery with as little delay as possible.

THE DANGERS OF "SAFEGUARDING"

ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL EX-perts and not a few political commentators in Great Britain are beginning to make their own inquiries into the real effect of the comparatively small measure of safeguarding which is now in force under the provisions of the Safeguarding of Industries Act. Some of the discoveries already made are causing uneasiness among men of commerce who recognize how much Britain's economic welfare depends upon her export trade.

Much was made about the value of the measure in question to the lace trade of Nottingham and in the early days of its operation it looked as if this was one industry which would derive substantial benefit; but an examination of facts and figures has dispelled that hopeful prospect. It is now shown that the export trade in lace for the year ending last December decreased by no less than twenty-seven and one-half per cent. From the standpoint of output in its entirety, including the wages of the workers, there was a reduction of only eight per cent. and no fall in the number of operatives is recorded. But it is noted that the weekly income of the employee was less by a penny in the shilling—quite a consideration, as one commentator points out, where the total may not have been more than barely equal to the family needs.

In a defence of Nottingham's case a writer in one Old Country journal argues that a better home demand is compensation for the loss of foreign customers. We quote the reply to this contention "as it appears in the same newspaper:

But even the home consumption was less by one-twelfth, and there is another point of importance that should not be overlooked. Any reduction of exports implies a weakening of the national power to import food and raw materials that are essential to the existence of this country on its present footing. There can be no interference with legitimate trade without evil results in one direction or another. Seemingly advantage in one particular is counterbalanced, perhaps very heavily, in other particulars.

Another angle of the controversy is emphasized by a reference to the artificial silk duties—upon which Mr. Winston Churchill prides himself—that are now being blamed for the success with which French dictators of fashion are promoting the preference for competitive materials not having the silk effect. This is obviously a substitution which tends to check the demand for artificial silks and so prejudice what has become an important British industry.

Then it is argued quite rightly that with some countries a reduction in foreign trade is not a very important matter; but with Great Britain this trade is vital in a sense that does not apply to countries whose agriculture nearly or entirely suffices to maintain the normal population. Consequently, unless the Old Country can keep its foreign trade, it would, in the course of time, have to drop to the level of countries able to feed themselves—in other words, to a level that would require it to cut its population in half unless very drastic rural changes were instituted. Thus it seems that Britain's experiment in "safeguarding" will not be pushed much further.

THE AIRMAN'S GOOD WORK

IT IS BY NO MEANS AN EASY TASK to prevent the smuggling of narcotics into British Columbia when the job is undertaken by the Oriental who happens to be employed on ships. Seizures made by Customs officers during the last year or so indicate the cunning nature of the trafficker and the ingenious methods he employs. But he is finding his task increasingly difficult all the time. He may get his precious package on the liner in the Orient without a very great deal of trouble. Gone are the days, however, when he could drop it overboard between here and Vancouver and feel fairly sure that his "clients" would pick it up and see that it reached its proper destination.

When liners arrive at William Head now the eyes of the Royal Canadian Air Force are upon them and every movement is watched from above until the ship ties up in Vancouver at the end of her journey. Nor is this method of detection just as easy as it may seem. Climatic vagaries at times, to mention none of the new dodges for playing the old trick which the smuggler is trying to develop, add to the difficulty of the airman's task. It is remarkable that the Air Force men have done so well, and the seizures on nearly every large liner reaching port are proof that the eyes from above have been too keen for the lawbreaker aboard. If this patrol shall be continued, as it should be, it will not be long before those engaged in the traffic will discover that the game is not worth the candle.

Queer Quirks of Nature

When young herring gulls are hatched they leave the nest almost immediately, wandering off into the grass or weeds near the nest to find a hiding place and shelter from the sun that beats down on their seashore home.

The gulls nest in great colonies and there are hundreds, sometimes thousands, of the young birds striking out for themselves at the same time. It is the task of each mother gull to locate the hiding place of her own fledgling, unless she is at home when they leave, to see where they go.

Not only must she know where they are, but she must catch small fish for them and distribute them among her family. The young gulls depend upon their soft gray plumage to hide them among the grasses. They will allow an intruder to approach close enough to touch them without showing signs of fear.

Do You Mean What You Say?

TAKE THE STARCH OUT OF



TAKE THE STARCH OUT OF

When the starch is removed from clothing it is limp and shapeless. Just so the artificial gloss or veneer on men may be removed by fear or humiliation from defeat, and they are left "with the starch out." To take the "conceit out of him" is another manner of expressing the same meaning; the result being usually achieved by a sound beating or hailing out.

Canadian Questions and Answers

DE COURCELLE

Q.—Who was De Courcelle?
A.—De Courcelle was the eighth Governor-General of French Canada from 1865 to 1872. When he arrived the population of Canada was small, the large majority of the people living at Quebec, Montreal and Three Rivers. It was at the risk of their lives that men ventured beyond the guns of Montreal. The fur-trade was in the hands of monopolists. The colonists could not raise enough food to feed themselves, had to depend on the French ships to a large extent to the work of settling and developing the country, or providing adequate means of defence.

The WEATHER

Daily Bulletin Published by the Victoria Meteorological Department.

Victoria, April 2.—5 a.m.—The barometer remains low over this service and rain has been general in Oregon and California. Fair moderately cold weather prevails in the west.

Reports
Victoria—Barometer, 29.77; temperature, maximum yesterday, 54; minimum, 41; wind, 4 miles W.; weather, fair.
Vancouver—Barometer, 29.74; temperature, maximum yesterday, 58; minimum, 44; wind, calm; weather, clear.
Kamloops—Barometer, 29.68; temperature, maximum yesterday, 56; minimum, 30; wind, calm; weather, fair.
Prince Rupert—Barometer, 29.72; temperature, maximum yesterday, 54; minimum, 42; wind, 14 miles S.W.; weather, cloudy.

Estevan Point—Barometer, 29.76; temperature, maximum yesterday, 54; minimum, 36; wind, 4 miles N.E.; weather, clear.

Tatoosh—Barometer, 29.74; temperature, maximum yesterday, 55; minimum, 44; wind, 4 miles N.E.; weather, fair.
Portland, Ore.—Barometer, 29.81; temperature, maximum yesterday, 60; minimum, 46; wind, 8 miles S.W.; rain, .58; weather, rain.
Seattle—Barometer, 29.75; temperature, maximum yesterday, 60; minimum, 44; wind, 1 mile E.; weather, fair.
San Francisco—Barometer, 29.82; temperature, maximum yesterday, 58; minimum, 40; wind, 15 miles S.; rain, 1.15; weather, cloudy.

Calgary—Temperature, maximum yesterday, 58; minimum, 24; snow, trace.
Edmonton—Temperature, maximum yesterday, 54; minimum, 28; snow, .8.
Temperature
Max. Min.
Victoria 54 41
Vancouver 58 44
Kamloops 56 30
Prince Rupert 54 42
Estevan Point 54 36
Tatoosh 55 44
Portland, Ore. 60 46
Seattle 60 44
San Francisco 58 40
Calgary 58 24
Edmonton 54 28

MOVE TO DELAY CHAPLIN SUIT

Los Angeles, April 2.—A legal manoeuvre intended to give Charles Chaplin an additional three months in which to answer the divorce complaint of Lita Grey Chaplin was executed by the film comedian yesterday with the filing of a motion to quash the service of summons upon him by publication.

The motion contends the court order for publication of the summons on Chaplin was void in that the complaint failed to show sufficient cause

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of action and because the complaint since has been amended. Argument on the motion was set for April 7. Should the motion be sustained, Chaplin's attorney's said, it will cause another ninety-day service on the comedian by publication of the summons. The present service by publication would force Chaplin to file an answer in the case by April 15.

Mrs. Chaplin's attorneys defended what they termed slight interjections made in the complaint, on the ground that they had been ordered by the court.

TELLS HOW EUROPE FIGHTS HER FIRES

People Not Allowed to Have Fires in Their Homes at Times

Forestry, in all its varying phases, was discussed at length by P. L. Caverhill, chief forester for British Columbia, when he addressed a gathering last night in the James Bay United Church. His subject covered the forest fire prevention systems of Europe and British Columbia. In dealing with these he showed the many different features of the two parts pointing out that very few European countries suffered from devastating forest fires, because of the care in guarding against them. In parts of Switzerland people were sometimes prevented from keeping fires burning when winds were dangerous.

The speaker showed the immense value of the Douglas fir. The present British Columbia forest growth was sufficient to last another 200 years, he said, under intensive logging.

U.S. RADIO BOARD HEARS PROPOSALS

Multitude of Suggestions For Reorganization of Broadcasting in the Republic

Washington, April 2.—Concluding four days of public hearings, at which scores of representatives of radio interests appeared, the United States Radio Commission last night took up a multitude of proposals to remedy the congestion resulting from 732 stations using ninety-five available wave-lengths was offered and these the commission is at liberty to use in reaching a starting point for re-licensing stations after April 24, when the sixty-day respite allowed by law will expire.

Out of the mass of suggestions came several large scale plans, which, if adopted, would revolutionize present broadcasting by wholesale reduction of the number of stations; almost general opposition to revision of the present broadcast band or other physical changes on the ground that existing equipment would have to be scrapped, and less drastic formulas for numerical curtailment of stations.

KANG DIED IN SHANGHAI

Shanghai, April 2.—The death was announced yesterday of Kang Yu-Wei, well-known monarchist reformer. He inspired the famous reform movement of Emperor Kang-nung in 1895. He was prosecuted and his execution ordered when the Dowager Empress effected her coup d'etat, but he escaped and resided principally in the United States. Kang returned to China under the republic. Recently he had lived in Shanghai.

THIS and THAT

By ORTON TWETON

A FRIEND once said of James Bryce, later (Viscount Bryce), author of "The American Commonwealth," that he was a "natural American," says H. A. L. Fisher in his extremely interesting "Life" of the famous Aberdeen statesman. By which he meant that the former British Ambassador at Washington was "a good mixer," without the smallest grain of pomposity or class-feeling in his make-up. He was the same to everybody.

ONCE, when Mr. Fisher (who is warden of New College, Oxford), was staying with Ambassador Bryce in Washington they took a motor ride into the country. Arrived at a favorite spot, whence a view of the blue mountains of Virginia could be obtained, they stepped out of the smart ambassadorial car for a stroll.

As they did so, a poorly dressed fellow walked up to Bryce, holding out a coin. "Ambassador Bryce," he said, "will you please identify this coin for me?"

"And Bryce, whose general knowledge was colossal at once recognized the coin and delivered a neat little lecture on the career of Charles III of Spain, to the delight, though not to the surprise of the unknown inquirer.

TWO American miners once got on a railway car in Nevada, relates Mr. Fisher. After a long pause one observed to the other: "Ole man Tarr is all right."

To which in due course, the answer came:

"Yes, ole man Bryce is all right."

"And ole man Bryce is all right," resumed the first speaker.

"Yes, ole man Bryce is all right."

And having thus exhausted the world of politics, the two speakers relapsed into silence.

BRYCE and President Roosevelt were intimate friends of many years standing. They had much in common, especially the love of outdoor life. Bryce, who was President of the British Alpine Club, was fond of recounting to visiting Britishers some of the exploits of his American friends. "How in a blizzard 'Teddy' would run round the streets of Washington in a jersey for exercise, how it was his practice to climb a rock face, and not the easiest kind of rock either, some 200 feet high in the Rock Creek Park, and how one day he backed himself to cross an incomplete suspension bridge, swinging himself from girder to girder by his arms with the torrent many hundred feet below him and certain death the penalty of a fall.

ON their last visit to America in 1921, the Bryces paid a visit to their old friends, Dr. and Mrs. Charles W. Eliot at Mount Desert, on the coast of Maine, from which is visible Bacon Island, which Bryce had never visited. So an expedition was planned. After the party landed on the island and while the Eliots and Mrs. Bryce sat on the shore, Bryce rambled over the island and returned, having discovered all that was to be known about it, including the fact that three families who constituted the island society were not on speaking terms with one another.

ON the return journey Bryce sat in the prow facing a glorious sunset, saying nothing and keeping his head rigidly fixed for more than twenty minutes, while he watched the changing hues on rocks, sky and sea. Then he turned round and said decisively:

"Eliot, that is the most beautiful landscape in the world which can be taken in at a single glance."

ONCE when the Bryces were going from Boston to Mount Desert by steamer, Bryce fell into conversation with a young fellow traveler and the talk chanced to turn on a point of American Constitutional Law, a difference of view disclosed itself. Neither disputant ceding ground, the boy who had fought his end with surprising tenacity played his last card:

"But, sir, I know I'm right, Bryce says so."

To which Bryce with great amusement felt obliged to tell him that he was Bryce and that his young friend had mistaken the meaning of the passage.

ADMIRAL BACON, in his memoirs, "A Naval Scrap Book," tells a story about two stokers in a destroyer fight during the war.

Excema Made Her Hands Bleed

Mrs. Benj. A. Lumsden, Canoe, N.S., says: "I suffered about seven years with Excema on my hands. They would crack and bleed, and pain terribly. I tried everything in the drug store here, but nothing was any good—until I saw Ovelmo advertised. I was advised to keep on using the Ovelmo treatment, as my Excema was of so long standing and it would take some time to get it out of my blood. By the third treatment I was much better and I continued Ovelmo until my hands were completely healed. This was eight years ago, and I have never had one bit of Excema on my hands." Ask your druggist for full Ovelmo Treatment. Result or money back.

OVELMO
STOPS
ECZEMA

It had been quite an exciting affair. When it was over, up flicked the stakeholder hatches for the grimy, sweating men below to get a breath of cool air, and two swarthy heads appeared from two hatches, facing each other.

ONE of the officers, thinking he would like to hear a stakeholder opinion of the action, listened to their remarks. All he heard was: "Well, all I can say, Bill, is that he ought to have married the girl." Evidently the fight had been to them only an unexciting interruption of an interesting conversation about local events.

WHEN Conan Doyle was in St. Louis during his last American visit, he met some congenial souls—"cinema men" he says they were—"who would, I should imagine in a less dry climate, have been a lively crowd," and who even in the present depressing circumstances managed to be very amusing. "I am quoting from his latest book, 'Our Second American Adventure'.

ONE quaint fellow," says the creator of Sherlock Holmes, "who had been a jockey at some period, gave us some funny experiences on Southern racetracks, especially the adventures of some negro tout who used to get his information 'out of the oats box,' to use his own expression and pass on for a fee the plans of the horses to his fellows.

WHEN the information proved wrong he had to invent excuses to avoid trouble."

"Yes, sir, your horse was beat by six inches, sir. But it really wasn't beat at all. It was just unfortunate. Did you see that race, sir?"

"See it? I had two dollars on it. You bet I saw it."

"Well, then, if you saw it you would notice the bumps of them, horses was dead a line when they passed the post. It was a dead heat at that end, but you backed a short horse. That was all that was the matter."

HERE'S another Conan Doyle story:

The creator of Sherlock Holmes once went for a day's deep water fishing, and the old boatman, knowing who his patron was, bombarded him with questions about incidents and happenings in the career of the great detective. To most of them Conan Doyle took shelter behind the answer: "I have forgotten," or "I don't remember." Finally the old boatman said:

"You remember when Sherlock Holmes fell over the cliff, don't you?"

"Oh, yes, I remember that all right," Conan Doyle had to confess.

"Was he badly hurt?"

"Yes, he was."

"I thought he must have been," said the old fellow; he's never been the same man since."

WE'VE all been to meetings and listened to the chairman—often a worthy citizen but a little shy on "general knowledge"—introduce the speaker of the evening, usually some one he has never met before and probably never even heard of. Well, such a chairman was once introducing Conan Doyle to a Chicago audience. At the critical moment when he should have called on the author to make his bow, he got stuck, then pulled himself together and proceeded:

"And now, ladies and gentlemen, let me present to you that eminent divine, Conan Doyle."

Canada to Send Six Seaplanes to Hudson Strait

Ottawa, April 2.—The Royal Canadian Air Force will shortly acquire six Fokker planes, to be used in patrol work in Hudson Strait. The report has been confirmed by Alexander Johnson, Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

The planes will take off from Halifax, as soon after June 1 as convenient.

Sample each from by mail. Address: Canadian Soap, Cuticura, and Ointment Co., 1013 Government Street, Borden, P. E. I., Nov. 19, 1926.

For every purpose of the toilet and bath, Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum are excellent.

Sample each from by mail. Address: Canadian Soap, Cuticura, and Ointment Co., 1013 Government Street, Borden, P. E. I., Nov. 19, 1926.

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NEW RELEASE

Brunswick Records

If you are looking for real live Fox Trots we would recommend that you hear some of these new

Brunswick Light-Ray Records



An Oxford of Distinction

This semi-brogue Oxford, made by Manfield, will appeal to men who are most particular about their footwear. It is made from tan willow calfskin of the finest quality, and has 16-gauge oak-tanned soles. Widths B, C, D and E. Sizes 6 to 10½. Per pair... **\$10.00**

Manfield

London Paris Philadelphia Brussels
Exclusive Agents for Western Canada

Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 27th MAY 1870

HOW TO BROADCAST OPERA "IOLANthe"

Popular Seattle Radio Players Will Sing Gilbert and Sullivan Gem

Rising to greater heights than yet attempted, the Totem Light Opera Company next Monday evening, April 4, will present Gilbert and Sullivan's "Iolanthe" at 8.30 p.m.

This opera is decidedly in contrast with the previous production by the Totem Light Opera Company, "The

Little Tycoon," said to be the most ridiculous opera ever written. "Iolanthe" stands out by itself as one of the most difficult productions from the viewpoint of the skill of artists necessitated in its presentation.

The title role will be carried by Miss Edith Gray and Doug Richardson, popular radio artist at KOMO, will sing the role of Lord Chancellor G. Donald Gray and Alexander Wallace will be the Earl of Mountararat and Tolleroll respectively. Others in the cast will be C. J. Syllassen as Private Willis, Sydney Dixon as Strophon, Agnes Nielsen Skarvold as Queen of the Fairies, Mary Spear as Celia, Grace Breidenstein as Lella and Salome Ungerna as Phyllis.

The new tailored blue suits sport gay vests of Russian cross-work in vivid colors worked on oyster linen.

Special for the Month of April \$4.50

Down



Balance in Small Monthly Payments

The New Hoover

The "De Luxe" Model, No. 700, with its non-oil, ball-bearing motor and the new cleaning principle, "Positive Agitation," found only in the Hoover, can be yours for this small sum down. Call us up for a demonstration or step in and let us give you particulars.

"De Luxe" Model Hoover, No. 700. Priced at \$84.50 down, \$5.75 per month.

Hoover, Model No. 543, with motor-driven ball-bearing agitation (positive agitation). Priced at \$70.00 down, \$4.70 per month.

Standard Model Hoover, No. 541, with motor-driven ball-bearing brush. Price \$64.50 down, \$4.30 per month.

"De Luxe" Dusting Tools to fit any Hoover models, per set... **\$14.50**

Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 27th MAY 1870

THE AIR

SATURDAY, APRIL 2

CFCT (329.5) Victoria, B.C.
6.30 p.m.—Box office review.
7.30 p.m.—West Coast information service; weather report and forecast.
CWDC (416.7) Vancouver, B.C.
6.7 p.m.—Time signals, financial news and music.
7.10 p.m.—Lumberjacks' Radio Night Club.
7.30 p.m.—Miscellaneous lecture.
7.50 p.m.—Winnipeg, Man.
CKCD (411) Vancouver, B.C.
8.50 p.m.—Studio programme.
CNRE (516.9) Edmonton, Alta.
9 p.m.—Dance programme.
KFRC (280) San Francisco, Cal.
3.30 p.m.—Mac and his gang.
6.25 p.m.—Stage, screen and police reports.
6.30 p.m.—Cecilian trio.
7 p.m.—Orthophonic Victor records.
p.m.—1 a.m.—Eddie Harkness's Mark Hopkins dance orchestra.
KOMO (308) Seattle, Wash.
3.15 p.m.—Children's programme.
3.45 p.m.—Stocks and bonds.
6 p.m.—Totem concert orchestra.
8 p.m.—Totem concert orchestra.
9.15 p.m.—Opening the mail and tenor solo.
10.10 p.m.—Totem concert orchestra and solo.
10.12.30 a.m.—Totem dance orchestra and solo.
KFWI (250) San Francisco, Cal.
8 p.m.—Piano and banjo solos.
8.50 p.m.—Tanner and Isano solos.
8.40 p.m.—Harmony team.
9.12 p.m.—Paul Kelly's Provatore orchestra.
KOIN (310) Portland, Ore.
3.15-4 p.m.—Topsy Turvy Time Club.
6.7 p.m.—Dinner concert, organ recital.
7.30 p.m.—Puzzle word contest and information.
10 p.m.—Antlers' Club dance orchestra.
KNX (327) Los Angeles, Cal.
6 p.m.—Billmore Hotel orchestra.
6.30 p.m.—Orchestra.
7 p.m.—Stories of insect life.
7.30-10 p.m.—Feature programme.
10 p.m.—Billmore Hotel orchestra.
11 p.m.—Cecilian trio.
12 p.m.—KNX frolic.
KFUS (254) Oakland, Cal.
6.30-7.30 p.m.—Showering bureau forecast.
KFWW (326) Oakland, Cal.
8-10 p.m.—Musical programme and educational discussion.
KFAB (362.5) Oakland, Cal.
6.45-7.30 p.m.—Shopping hour.
KHQ (394.5) Spokane, Wash.
5-6 p.m.—Service hour.
6.7 p.m.—Havenport Hotel concert orchestra.
7.30 p.m.—Mona-Motor Oil programme from KPQA.
10-12 p.m.—Tex Howard's Davenport Hotel orchestra.
KFSD (345.5) San Diego, Cal.
6-7 p.m.—Nightly musical review.
7 p.m.—San Diego high school programme.
8 p.m.—Franco-American hour.
9 p.m.—La Bohemian dance auditorium.
10-11 p.m.—U.S. Grant Hotel programme.
KOYL (246) Salt Lake City, Utah
7 p.m.—Popular programme.
8 p.m.—Studio programme.
9 p.m.—Dance orchestra.
CJCA (317) Edmonton, Alta.
6.15-7 p.m.—Children's programme.
9.15 p.m.—John Bowman and his orchestra.
KGO (301) Oakland, Cal.
8 p.m.—Weekly Sports Review.
8.15-9.15 p.m.—Programme by The Arcadians.
9.15 p.m.—1 a.m.—Dance music, with Gunzendorf's Hotel Whitecomb band.
KOW (285) Walla Walla, Wash.
6.3 p.m.—Dance music.
10.30-12 p.m.—Richmond's Arcadians.
KJZZ (238) San Jose, Cal.
6.30 p.m.—Cecilian trio and market reports.
6.45-6.45 p.m.—Farmers' Exchange.
6.45-7.15 p.m.—Humpty Dumpty of California Dairy Council.
KPO (428) San Francisco, Cal.
6.15 p.m.—Stock quotations and general information.
6.20-7.30 p.m.—States Restaurant orchestra.
8.30 p.m.—Simultaneous broadcast by KO and KP.
9-10 p.m.—Palace Hotel Rose Room dance orchestra.
10 p.m.—1 a.m.—Walter Krausgrill's Balconette ballroom orchestra.
KFSD (375) Los Angeles, Cal.
6.30-7.30 p.m.—Angels hour.
7.30-9.30 p.m.—Dance music.
KQW (401) Portland, Ore.
4-7 p.m.—Dinner concert.
7.30-7.45 p.m.—Weather report; special announcements.
10-12 p.m.—Dance music; Herman Kenin and his orchestra.
KFJ (407) Los Angeles, Cal.
5.30 p.m.—Popular music.
6.15 p.m.—Radio-tutorial period.
6.30 p.m.—Mick's Collegians dance orchestra and the Tavin Sisters.
7.30 p.m.—Felipe Delgado, with Edna Clark Muir, pianist and accompanist.
8 p.m.—Instrumental music programme.
9 p.m.—Hawaiian programme.
10 p.m.—Pecked Radio Club.
11 p.m.—KFI Midnight Frolic.
KMYR (370) Hollywood, Cal.
4.30-5 p.m.—Radio talk.
5.30-6 p.m.—White King male quartette.
6.15-7 p.m.—Leighton's cafeteria orchestra.
7.30-9 p.m.—Fitzgerald Music Company.
10-11 p.m.—Cecilian trio dance orchestra.
KFQZ (234) Hollywood, Cal.
6-7 p.m.—Paratrope dinner hour.
7 p.m.—Loved Wood's orchestra.
8 p.m.—California melody kinks and Ruth Donigan.
9 p.m.—Yellow Jackets.
KVA (309.8) San Francisco, Cal.
4.30 p.m.—Herb Meyer's Clift Hotel dance orchestra.
6.30-7.30 p.m.—Sollie Heilbroner's Clift Hotel concert trio.
8 p.m.—Herb Meyer's Clift Hotel dance orchestra.
KFOR (232) Long Beach, Cal.
4.30 p.m.—KFOR concert orchestra.
6 p.m.—Recess period.
6.15 p.m.—KFOR concert orchestra.
7 p.m.—Pacific Coast Club orchestra.
8 p.m.—Long Beach municipal band.
9 p.m.—The Minstrel show.
10 p.m.—Merchants' musical programme.
11-12 p.m.—Pacific Coast Club orchestra.
KFWB (321) Hollywood, Cal.
5.40 p.m.—7 p.m.—Physiology and Psychology of Beauty.
6 p.m.—Dinner hour concert.
7 p.m.—Carl Dye and his melody makers.
8 p.m.—Mona-Motor Oil Company string orchestra.
9 p.m.—Rainbow hour from the Rainbow Isle Room of the Mayfair Hotel.
11-12 p.m.—Henry Halstead and his orchestra.
KHJ (405) Los Angeles, Cal.
6.30 p.m.—KHJ concert trio and J. Walter Leopold.
6.30 p.m.—Children's hour.
7.30 p.m.—Scripture reading.
8-10 p.m.—Old-time frolic programme.
KVV (325.4) Chicago, Ill.
4 p.m.—Bedtime story.
6.30 p.m.—Orchestra.
7 p.m.—Heart Square.
9-10.30 p.m.—Classical concert.
10.30-12 p.m.—Congress carnival.
WAMD (243.4) Minneapolis, Minn.
7-10 p.m.—Movie Club.
WBAP (473.9) Fort Worth, Tex.
8.30 p.m.—Piano.
9.30-11 p.m.—Orchestra.
WBMM (226) Chicago, Ill.
9 p.m.—Orchestra and artists.
9 p.m.—Con-Sanders' Night Hawks.
10 p.m.—Log Cabin days.
11-12 p.m.—Theatre gang.
12 p.m.—Nitty Club; Con-Sanders' Night Hawks.
WCCO (16.4) Minneapolis-St. Paul
6.15 p.m.—Wesley Barlow's Nicotelli Hotel orchestra.
8 p.m.—WEAF.
9 p.m.—Studio programme.
10.05 p.m.—Curtis Hotel orchestra.
WCFE (401.5) Chicago, Ill.
7 p.m.—Brevoort trio.
7 p.m.—Vaudeville hour.
12 p.m.—Rendezvous cafe.

SEEK TO CHANGE WAVELENGTH OF LOCAL STATION

A recommendation that the wavelength of CFCT, the local radio broadcasting station, be changed from 329.5 metres to 516.9 metres has been forwarded to the Department of Marine and Fisheries at Ottawa by the Victoria Radio Club. It was learned at a meeting of the club last night. The club is seeking this action in order to cut out interference with other stations on the coast.

WDAF (305.6) Kansas City, Mo.
p.m.—School of the air.
8 p.m.—Theatre on L.B.S.A. lesson and musical programme.
9-10 p.m.—Around the town.
11.45-1 a.m.—Night Hawk frolic.
WEBC (344.9) Winnipeg, Man.
7 p.m.—Edgewater Beach Hotel orchestra.
11-12 p.m.—Orchestra, Sunset male quartette.
WEAF (401.5) New York, N.Y.
8 p.m.—Dinner music.
7 p.m.—Janssen's Hofbrau orchestra.
7.30 p.m.—Feature programme.

SUNDAY, APRIL 3
CFCT (329.5) Victoria, B.C.
11 a.m.—Victoria City Temple.
1 p.m.—City Temple band.
1.15 p.m.—Victoria City Temple.
CFDC (411) Vancouver, B.C.
5.30-5.55 p.m.—Studio programme.
10-11 p.m.—Edible Battery organ recital.
CFPC (397.7) Kamloops, B.C.
9-10 p.m.—Lecture by I.B.S.A.
CFVC (416.7) Vancouver, B.C.
8 p.m.—W.E.A. lesson and musical programme.
2.30-3.30 p.m.—Special talk for children and musical programme.
7.30-8 p.m.—Bible lecture, Bible talk and musical programme.
CNW (344.9) Winnipeg, Man.
7 p.m.—Sunday musical from the Fort Garry Hotel; Irvine Plumm and his Jansen-Pop orchestra.
CKFC (416.7) Vancouver, B.C.
11 a.m.—Chalmers Church service.
1.30-2 p.m.—Wesley United Church choir with orchestra.
KEX (447) Portland, Ore.
5-5 p.m.—Concert service.
5-6 p.m.—Church service.
6-8 p.m.—Congress Hotel dinner music.
8-10.30 p.m.—Studio programme with time signals at 9 p.m.
KFAU (250.3) Boise, Idaho
2-4 p.m.—Musical programme.
6-11 p.m.—First Christian Church of Boise.
KFI (407) Los Angeles, Cal.
10 p.m.—Church service.
8 p.m.—Programme by Russian Academy of Musical Art trio.
8 p.m.—Cecilian organ recital.
8 p.m.—Packard Classic hour.
9 p.m.—Bob Hotterger and his Venetian dance orchestra.
10 p.m.—Packard Six orchestra.
KFOA (453.3) Seattle, Wash.
2-3 p.m.—First Church of Christ concert orchestra.
KFOR (232.4) Long Beach, Cal.
4 p.m.—Concert service.
4-6 p.m.—Birkel Music Company piano recital.
6.20-6.50 p.m.—KFOR concert orchestra.
5.30-7 p.m.—Pacific Land Company's Travelogue.
7-7.45 p.m.—Parry's cafe orchestra.
7.45-8 p.m.—First Church of Christ, Scientist service.
9-12 p.m.—"Everybody's Night," amateur and professional.
KQW (216) Seattle, Wash.
10-11 p.m.—Variety studio programme.
KFWB (321) Hollywood, Cal.
9-11 p.m.—Warner Bros. frolic.
KFWI (240) San Francisco, Cal.
7.30 p.m.—Church service.
Scientist.

KGO (301) Oakland, Cal.
8 p.m.—Weekly Sports Review.
8.15-9.15 p.m.—Programme by The Arcadians.
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5.30-5.55 p.m.—Studio programme.
10-11 p.m.—Edible Battery organ recital.
CFPC (397.7) Kamloops, B.C.
9-10 p.m.—Lecture by I.B.S.A.
CFVC (416.7) Vancouver, B.C.
8 p.m.—W.E.A. lesson and musical programme.
2.30-3.30 p.m.—Special talk for children and musical programme.
7.30-8 p.m.—Bible lecture, Bible talk and musical programme.
CNW (344.9) Winnipeg, Man.
7 p.m.—Sunday musical from the Fort Garry Hotel; Irvine Plumm and his Jansen-Pop orchestra.
CKFC (416.7) Vancouver, B.C.
11 a.m.—Chalmers Church service.
1.30-2 p.m.—Wesley United Church choir with orchestra.
KEX (447) Portland, Ore.
5-5 p.m.—Concert service.
5-6 p.m.—Church service.
6-8 p.m.—Congress Hotel dinner music.
8-10.30 p.m.—Studio programme with time signals at 9 p.m.
KFAU (250.3) Boise, Idaho
2-4 p.m.—Musical programme.
6-11 p.m.—First Christian Church of Boise.
KFI (407) Los Angeles, Cal.
10 p.m.—Church service.
8 p.m.—Programme by Russian Academy of Musical Art trio.
8 p.m.—Cecilian organ recital.
8 p.m.—Packard Classic hour.
9 p.m.—Bob Hotterger and his Venetian dance orchestra.
10 p.m.—Packard Six orchestra.
KFOA (453.3) Seattle, Wash.
2-3 p.m.—First Church of Christ concert orchestra.
KFOR (232.4) Long Beach, Cal.
4 p.m.—Concert service.
4-6 p.m.—Birkel Music Company piano recital.
6.20-6.50 p.m.—KFOR concert orchestra.
5.30-7 p.m.—Pacific Land Company's Travelogue.
7-7.45 p.m.—Parry's cafe orchestra.
7.45-8 p.m.—First Church of Christ, Scientist service.
9-12 p.m.—"Everybody's Night," amateur and professional.
KQW (216) Seattle, Wash.
10-11 p.m.—Variety studio programme.
KFWB (321) Hollywood, Cal.
9-11 p.m.—Warner Bros. frolic.
KFWI (240) San Francisco, Cal.
7.30 p.m.—Church service.
Scientist.

KGO (301) Oakland, Cal.
8 p.m.—Weekly Sports Review.
8.15-9.15 p.m.—Programme by The Arcadians.
9.15 p.m.—1 a.m.—Dance music, with Gunzendorf's Hotel Whitecomb band.
KOW (285) Walla Walla, Wash.
6.3 p.m.—Dance music.
10.30-12 p.m.—Richmond's Arcadians.
KJZZ (238) San Jose, Cal.
6.30 p.m.—Cecilian trio and market reports.
6.45-6.45 p.m.—Farmers' Exchange.
6.45-7.15 p.m.—Humpty Dumpty of California Dairy Council.
KPO (428) San Francisco, Cal.
6.15 p.m.—Stock quotations and general information.
6.20-7.30 p.m.—States Restaurant orchestra.
8.30 p.m.—Simultaneous broadcast by KO and KP.
9-10 p.m.—Palace Hotel Rose Room dance orchestra.
10 p.m.—1 a.m.—Walter Krausgrill's Balconette ballroom orchestra.
KFSD (375) Los Angeles, Cal.
6.30-7.30 p.m.—Angels hour.
7.30-9.30 p.m.—Dance music.
KQW (401) Portland, Ore.
4-7 p.m.—Dinner concert.
7.30-7.45 p.m.—Weather report; special announcements.
10-12 p.m.—Dance music; Herman Kenin and his orchestra.
KFJ (407) Los Angeles, Cal.
5.30 p.m.—Popular music.
6.15 p.m.—Radio-tutorial period.
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7.30 p.m.—Felipe Delgado, with Edna Clark Muir, pianist and accompanist.
8 p.m.—Instrumental music programme.
9 p.m.—Hawaiian programme.
10 p.m.—Pecked Radio Club.
11 p.m.—KFI Midnight Frolic.
KMYR (370) Hollywood, Cal.
4.30-5 p.m.—Radio talk.
5.30-6 p.m.—White King male quartette.
6.15-7 p.m.—Leighton's cafeteria orchestra.
7.30-9 p.m.—Fitzgerald Music Company.
10-11 p.m.—Cecilian trio dance orchestra.
KFQZ (234) Hollywood, Cal.
6-7 p.m.—Paratrope dinner hour.
7 p.m.—Loved Wood's orchestra.
8 p.m.—California melody kinks and Ruth Donigan.
9 p.m.—Yellow Jackets.
KVA (309.8) San Francisco, Cal.
4.30 p.m.—Herb Meyer's Clift Hotel dance orchestra.
6.30-7.30 p.m.—Sollie Heilbroner's Clift Hotel concert trio.
8 p.m.—Herb Meyer's Clift Hotel dance orchestra.
KFOR (232) Long Beach, Cal.
4.30 p.m.—KFOR concert orchestra.
6 p.m.—Recess period.
6.15 p.m.—KFOR concert orchestra.
7 p.m.—Pacific Coast Club orchestra.
8 p.m.—Long Beach municipal band.
9 p.m.—The Minstrel show.
10 p.m.—Merchants' musical programme.
11-12 p.m.—Pacific Coast Club orchestra.
KFWB (321) Hollywood, Cal.
5.40 p.m.—7 p.m.—Physiology and Psychology of Beauty.
6 p.m.—Dinner hour concert.
7 p.m.—Carl Dye and his melody makers.
8 p.m.—Mona-Motor Oil Company string orchestra.
9 p.m.—Rainbow hour from the Rainbow Isle Room of the Mayfair Hotel.
11-12 p.m.—Henry Halstead and his orchestra.
KHJ (405) Los Angeles, Cal.
6.30 p.m.—KHJ concert trio and J. Walter Leopold.
6.30 p.m.—Children's hour.
7.30 p.m.—Scripture reading.
8-10 p.m.—Old-time frolic programme.
KVV (325.4) Chicago, Ill.
4 p.m.—Bedtime story.
6.30 p.m.—Orchestra.
7 p.m.—Heart Square.
9-10.30 p.m.—Classical concert.
10.30-12 p.m.—Congress carnival.
WAMD (243.4) Minneapolis, Minn.
7-10 p.m.—Movie Club.
WBAP (473.9) Fort Worth, Tex.
8.30 p.m.—Piano.
9.30-11 p.m.—Orchestra.
WBMM (226) Chicago, Ill.
9 p.m.—Orchestra and artists.
9 p.m.—Con-Sanders' Night Hawks.
10 p.m.—Log Cabin days.
11-12 p.m.—Theatre gang.
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WCCO (16.4) Minneapolis-St. Paul
6.15 p.m.—Wesley Barlow's Nicotelli Hotel orchestra.
8 p.m.—WEAF.
9 p.m.—Studio programme.
10.05 p.m.—Curtis Hotel orchestra.
WCFE (401.5) Chicago, Ill.
7 p.m.—Brevoort trio.
7 p.m.—Vaudeville hour.
12 p.m.—Rendezvous cafe.

WDAF (305.6) Kansas City, Mo.
p.m.—School of the air.
8 p.m.—Theatre on L.B.S.A. lesson and musical programme.
9-10 p.m.—Around the town.
11.45-1 a.m.—Night Hawk frolic.
WEBC (344.9) Winnipeg, Man.
7 p.m.—Edgewater Beach Hotel orchestra.
11-12 p.m.—Orchestra, Sunset male quartette.
WEAF (401.5) New York, N.Y.
8 p.m.—Dinner music.
7 p.m.—Janssen's Hofbrau orchestra.
7.30 p.m.—Feature programme.

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6-8 p.m.—Congress Hotel dinner music.
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EVERY WOMAN SHOULD READ

HOW 'FRUIT-A-TIVES' GAVE HER NEW LIFE



MRS. J. F. RUTKOWSKA.

"For several years I suffered with severe constipation and was a nervous wreck. I had great pain in my limbs, and such terrible headaches I thought I would go crazy. I had no appetite, could scarcely eat anything without stomach distress. After reading about 'Fruit-a-tives' I decided to try them. Before I had taken three boxes, I was entirely well. I sincerely think 'Fruit-a-tives' saved my life."—Mrs. J. F. Rutkowski, Tolstoi, Manitoba.

Indigestion, biliousness, headaches, nervousness, pains in the back and limbs are largely caused by allowing poisons to accumulate in the body. "Fruit-a-tives" is nature's remedy, made from intensified fresh fruit juices combined with tonic. "Fruit-a-tives" stimulates the bowels, liver and kidneys to normal action and brings about a condition of delightful health. Buy a box of "Fruit-a-tives" to-day. Enjoy life again, 25c and 50c, everywhere. (Adv.)

PREDICTIONS AS TO LENGTH OF U.S. COAL MINE CLOSING VARY

(Continued from page 1)

TO OTHER FIELDS

Indicating the belief among miners that the suspension may last for several months was one report from Harrisburg, Ill., that many miners were planning to go to industrial fields seeking employment. Detroit is one Mecca of employment attracting many.

40,000 MEN IDLE

Pittsburgh, Pa., April 2.—The second day of the suspension of soft coal mining in the United States today found some 40,000 miners idle, as the result of lack of a wage agreement with the operators. Union pickets were on duty at all mines this morning despite a heavy rainfall.

The Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Corporation, considered a union stronghold until yesterday, when it announced a decision to create non-union operating conditions, reported today that many of its 3,000 men had visited the different mines last night and to-day, read the new wage scale offered by the company and then departed.

The scale is a cut from seven to ten cents a ton on mining and about \$1.25 a day on labor as compared with the Jacksonville scale. The union officials declared not a single union man would go to work under the Jacksonville scale was paid.

The Pittsburgh Coal Company reported 4,134 men at work to-day, an increase of 104 over yesterday.

AGREEMENTS SIGNED

Dellair, Ohio, April 2.—Five coal mining operating companies employing 300 men to-day signed separate agreements with union miners to pay the Jacksonville scale of wages, in effect since 1917.

Other companies are expected to sign later in the day.

One Nostril Woman Snores; Hubby Sues

Liverpool, April 2.—Pitched out of a side-car on her nose, a Liverpool woman was so injured that she has since been able to breathe through one nostril only.

As a result she snores so violently that not only her husband but neighbors occupy another bedroom, but she frequently wakes herself up during the night. She sued for personal damages at Liverpool Assizes and was awarded \$200.

LOVE BIRDS IN JAPAN

London, April 2.—When Prince Chichibu of Japan was called home from Oxford by the illness of his father, he took with him a pair of "love birds," popular parrot pets in England. He started a fad in his country that is bringing thousands of the birds each month into the Orient.

Lady Kathleen Rollo Prince's Dance Favorite

London, April 2.—The Prince of Wales is so energetic and so modern a dancer that the problem of finding him an adequate dancing partner is extremely difficult.

When one is in favor, wise hostesses, who wish to attract the Prince to their balls, take care that the young lady shall be present.

Lady Kathleen Rollo has been in enormous request this winter because the Prince enjoys dancing with her so much. Often, when the Prince has arrived late, owing to other engagements, Lady Kathleen has abstained from dancing until her arrival in order to dance her first "duty" dance with him. She admits she finds it a pleasant duty.

PORT OF VICTORIA DID BRISK BUSINESS DURING LAST MONTH

Total of 274 Vessels From World Ports Made Entry or Clearance Here in Last Thirty-one Days; Net Tonnage Given as 442,299 Tons in Data Prepared by City Council Committee

Figures prepared by the industrial committee of the City Council and showing the net tonnage entering and clearing Victoria for the month of March show a sharp rise in the business of the port. A total of 274 vessels from world ports called at the port during the thirty-one day period under review.

United Kingdom, Orient, Australian, European and United States ports were included in both inbound and outbound tonnage lists. The data prepared at the request of the industrial committee of the City Council follows:

ENTERING INWARD				
No. Vessels.	Register.	From	Net Tonnage.	
59	Canadian	United States	31,641	
3	Canadian	Orient	20,047	
59	United States	United States	44,980	
2	United States	Orient ports	16,759	
2	United Kingdom	Australia	18,214	
1	United Kingdom	Japan	3,172	
1	Japanese	China	20,128	
1	Japanese	United States	3,853	
1	Japanese	United States	3,790	
			208,657	
CLEARING OUTWARD				
62	Canadian	United States	64,226	
1	Canadian	Japan	5,788	
65	United States	Orient ports	25,118	
1	United Kingdom	Australia	7,581	
1	United Kingdom	Japan	7,172	
5	Japanese	United States	23,980	
3	Japanese	Japan	13,659	
			238,612	
141	Total net tonnage		442,299	

(Note.—This does not show the numerous Canadian coastwise ships operating between local Canadian ports.)

SPOKEN BY WIRELESS

April 1, 8 p.m. Shipping.

CITY OF VANCOUVER, Yokohama for Vancouver, 980 miles from Vancouver.

BOHEMIA, San Francisco for Victoria, 215 miles from San Francisco.

WAIOTAPU, Newcastle for Vancouver, 700 miles from Vancouver.

WEST ISON, Tientsin for Vancouver, 1,333 miles from Vancouver.

April 2, 8 a.m. weather.

Alert Bay—Clear; calm; 29.83; 36; sea smooth.

Prince Rupert—Cloudy; southeast; fresh; 29.64; 44; sea smooth.

Pachena—Part cloudy; east; light; 29.78; 37; sea smooth.

Estevan Point—Clear; southeast; fresh; 29.32; 44; sea smooth.

April 2, 8 a.m.—Princess Maquinna left Port Renfrew north-bound.

COASTWISE MOVEMENTS

For Vancouver

C.P.R. steamer leaves daily at 2.15 p.m.

C.P.R. steamer leaves daily at 11.45 a.m.

For Vancouver

C.P.R. steamer arrives daily at 7 a.m.

C.P.R. steamer arrives daily at 3 p.m.

For Seattle

Bo. Du. leaves daily at 10.15 a.m., except Sunday.

C.P.R. steamer leaves daily at 4.30 p.m.

For Seattle

C.P.R. steamer arrives daily at 1.15 p.m.

For Seattle

Du. arrives daily at 9.30 a.m., except Sunday.

West Coast Route

B.C. Coast Service: From Victoria first, eleventh and twenty-first of each month at 8 a.m. for Stewart and Ansoy.

Union Steamship: Every Friday from Vancouver at 9 p.m. for Prince Rupert, Ansoy, Stewart, etc.

Prince Rupert Route

Union Steamship: Every Tuesday at 8 p.m. and every Friday at 9 p.m. from Vancouver for Alert Bay, Port Hardy, Prince Rupert, etc.

Canadian National: Mondays from Vancouver at 8 p.m.

Queen Charlotte Islands Route

Canadian National: Fortnightly service from Vancouver.

TIDE TABLE

April

Time of High and Low Water

Day

Time of High and Low Water

Day

Time of High and Low Water

Day

Time of High and Low Water

Day

Time of High and Low Water

Day

Time of High and Low Water

Day

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Day

CHARMER TO TAKE GULF ISLAND RUN

Island Princess to be Replaced by More Spacious Vessel

Owing to the dissatisfaction that has been expressed by the residents of the Gulf Islands with the present service it was decided yesterday at a conference of the operating, passenger and freight departments of the British Columbia coast steamship services of the Canadian Pacific Railway to place the Ss. Charmer on the run instead of the Island Princess.

In making the announcement Capt. J. W. Troup, manager of the B.C.C.S.S., stated that the new arrangement would not only give the islanders an improved service, but that it would enable them to visit the mainland conveniently. It would, as well, be pointed out, give Vancouver residents and tourists every facility to reach the islands and return from them with ease and comfort.

On Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays, according to the new schedule, there will be round trips from Vancouver. A Vancouver business man can therefore leave on Saturday afternoon at 1.30 for the islands and return to his home by Sunday night. On Tuesday and Friday the Charmer will leave Victoria for the islands, while on Monday and Thursday the steamer will leave Vancouver for the same destination, returning by way of Victoria.

It was pointed out at the conference that neither the residents of the Gulf Islands nor the company had gained the fullest benefits from the present service. It is hoped that a very considerable traffic to the islands will be developed in the future owing to the superior accommodation on the Charmer, which enables passengers, as well as automobiles to be carried.

Emma Alexander Leaves To-morrow

Among the passengers who will leave here on the Pacific Steamship Company's vessel Emma Alexander for California to-morrow morning will be: Mrs. F. H. Murie, John Curtis, Mrs. M. Righter, Mrs. A. McPherson, Miss M. E. Jones, Mrs. J. Smith, G. Lavery, Mrs. McLeod and children, R. H. Kidney, Mrs. A. Meek, Mrs. J. H. Johnson, Mrs. L. Morris, J. W. L. Lavery, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Harberson, H. L. Pittpatrick, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Burns, A. Boyd, H. G. Donaldson, D. Burr, F. J. Gibbison, H. McRae, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Carmichael, Miss A. Shannon, Mrs. E. Thompson, Miss Nora Ross, D. G. Sissons and Miss C. Steel.

The Emma will arrive from Seattle about 7 a.m., sailing again at 9 a.m.

Another Indian Seeks English Cricket Honors

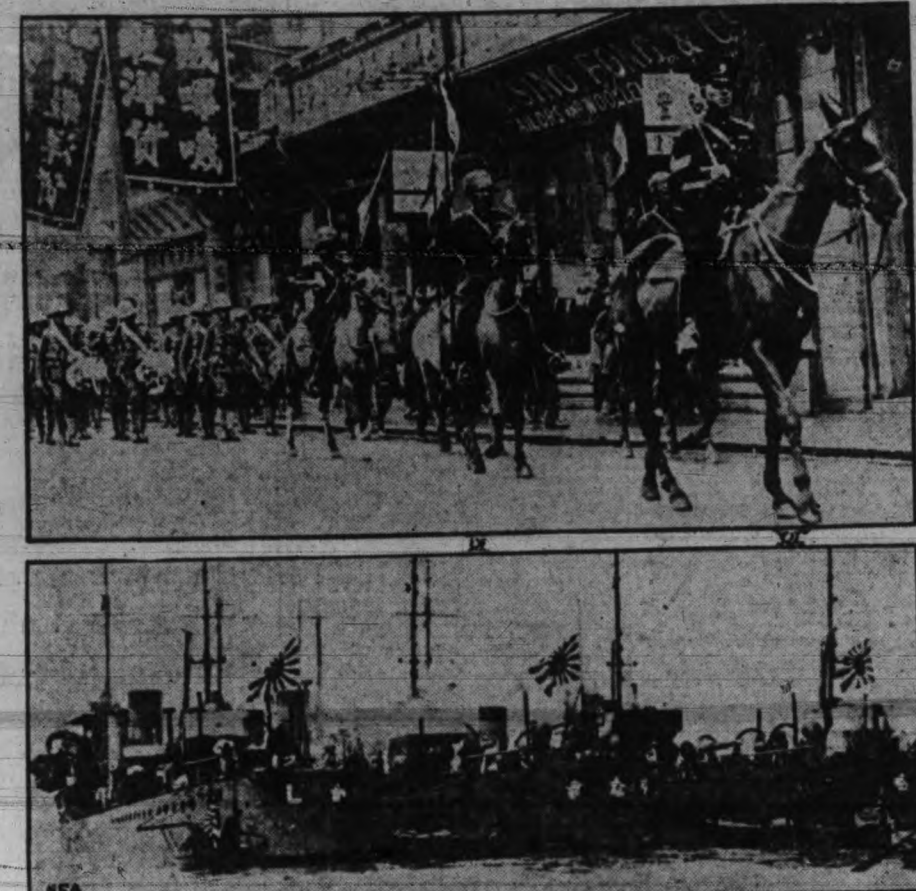
(Reuter's Special to The Victoria Times)

London, April 2.—Sussex, of Ranji fame, is to have a successor to the famous Indian cricketer.

Nazir Ali, the Indian bowler, who has been troubling the batsmen of the present M.C.C. team visiting India, is expected to come to England this Spring to qualify for Sussex.

He has been receiving some special coaching from Rhodes and Leyland, who are greatly impressed by his possibilities. Gilligan, too, considers that he is by far the greatest bowler in India, and one who will attract considerable attention in England.

Following on the Ponsford controversy, it will be interesting to see whether this proposed new cricket importation is accepted by the counties without remark.



SHOULDER TO SHOULDER AT SHANGHAI—British and Japanese destroyers are allied at Shanghai to protect foreign lives and property against the warring Chinese armies. Leading the British marines along Nanking Road to defensive positions is a Shanghai mounted municipal police. The flotilla of Japanese destroyers is shown waiting developments at an anchorage in the confluence of the Yangtze and Whangpoo rivers, seven miles downstream from the Paris of the East.

DOLLAR LINER DUE HERE APRIL 11 HAS BIG SILK SHIPMENT

With 6,000 tons of revenue cargo, including a 4,000-bale silk shipment valued at \$2,500,000, the Dollar liner, President Cleveland, in the joint Dollar-American Mail Line service to the Orient is due here on April 11. The vessel left Yokohama on Thursday. In addition to her large cargo she has a list of over 300 passengers.

The President Jefferson, which arrived in San Francisco on her maiden trip in the same service last week, left that port to-day for the Orient on the horsehoe route. She is due here on May 23.

Marine Notes

The Planet Steamship Corporation's vessel Eurana, which crashed into the Second Narrows bridge at Vancouver some weeks ago will arrive here this evening from Seattle, where she has been repaired. The Eurana will load 600,000 feet of lumber at Ogden Point docks for the At-Canada steamer, Ss. Paris City, which will arrive Monday, will take 600,000 feet on board and the Gyokoh Maru about 350,000 feet.

Ss. Rochelle of the Kingsley Navigation Company is due Monday with considerable freight for discharge here.

A. W. Hoffman, general agent for the French Steamship Line at Seattle, is a visitor in the city to-day.

C.G.M.M. MOVEMENTS

Canadian Highlander, arrived Kingston, thence Halifax, Avonmouth, Glasgow, Liverpool and Glasgow March 26.

Canadian Importer, left San Francisco for Portland, Victoria and Vancouver March 23.

Canadian Beaver, arrived Vancouver March 27.

Canadian Ranger, left Victoria for Halifax, Quebec, Three Rivers and Montreal March 28.

Canadian Seignior, left Norfolk for London and Antwerp March 15.

Canadian Spinner, left Halifax for Victoria and Vancouver March 30.

Canadian Transporter, left Glasgow for Vancouver March 23.

Canadian Winner, arrived Fraser Mills March 23.

Canadian Coaster, arrived Vancouver March 31.

Canadian Farmer, left Powell River March 27.

Canadian Rover, left San Pedro for San Francisco March 29.

FERRY SERVICE FARES REDUCED

Puget Sound Navigation Company Announces New Tariff For Its Lines

Olympia, Wash., April 2.—A new tariff effective April 15, reducing passenger and motor vehicle rates between Seattle, Port Townsend, Port Angeles, Neah Bay, Dungeness, Mukilteo and Victoria was filed with the Department of Public Works to-day by the Puget Sound Navigation Company.

Single trip passenger fares between Seattle and Port Townsend are cut from \$1.35 to \$1, and round trip fares from \$3.30 to \$2. The Seattle-Port Angeles run is cut from \$3 for a single trip to \$2 and the round trip from \$6.35 to \$4. Round-trip passenger fares from Seattle to Victoria are reduced from \$5.95 to \$5, and single trips from \$3.25 to \$2.75.

While the fares for passenger automobiles, including drivers, is cut from \$3 to \$2.50 between Seattle and Port Townsend with additional passenger fares reduced from \$1.35 to \$1, and round trips are to be \$4.50 instead of \$5 for the automobiles and drivers and for extras \$2 instead of \$3.30.

Passenger automobile fares with driver between Port Townsend and Seattle are placed at \$2 for a single trip and \$3.50 for a round trip.

VESSEL MOVEMENTS

Shanghai, March 31.—Arrived, Pawlet, San Francisco.

Lytleton, March 31.—Arrived, West Henshaw, San Francisco.

New York, April 1.—Arrived, Bergen, Southampton.

Antwerp, March 31.—Sailed, Dalblair, San Francisco.

Panama Canal, March 31.—Sailed, San Francisco.

San Francisco, March 31.—Sailed, Dalblair, San Francisco.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 1.—Arrived, Selavistan, Vancouver, and sailed for Avonmouth; arrived, Georgian, San Francisco.

Chefoo, March 31.—Arrived, West Farnon, San Francisco.

Shanghai, April 1.—Arrived, Wheatland, Montreal.

Auckland, April 1.—Arrived, Niagara, Vancouver.

Canadian Hunter arrived at London from Halifax.

Seafarer arrived at Hamburg from St. John.

Bellor arrived at St. John from London.

R.M.S.P. FREIGHTER SIRIS WILL ARRIVE HERE THIS EVENING

The freighter Siris of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's North Pacific service will arrive here this evening at 10 o'clock, according to word received by A. P. Moffat, local agent. The Siris is on her first trip to this coast. She has about sixty tons of cargo for discharge here including a large shipment of silk lining blocks. The vessel will stay unloading the first thing in the morning.

YARROWS START WORK ON GRIFFCO

Repair work on the freighter Griffco, which went aground near Ladysmith three weeks ago, was commenced by Yarrows, Limited this morning. After a survey yesterday, Yarrows were awarded the contract for repairs by a representative of James Griffiths & Son of Seattle, the owners.

The Griffco will probably be on the marine railway at Yarrows for a week or ten days. Several of her bottom plates have been corrugated by contact with the rocks and her keel is slightly damaged. The engine will also be repaired and the vessel overhauled, cleaned and painted.

While the Griffco is laid up, the Ss. Anyox, operating out of Vancouver on the Northern British Columbia route, will replace her.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET

Time of sunrise and sunset (Pacific standard time) at Victoria, B.C., for the month of April, 1927.

Day

Hour Min. Hour Min.

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TWO SAILINGS WEEKLY TO WEST COAST PROVIDED

Princess Mary and Princess Maquinna Will be Engaged in Summer Service

New Schedule to Commence June 29, Finishing Sept. 3

Announcement of a greatly improved service to the West Coast of Vancouver Island to care for the heavy traffic during the Summer months was made to-day at the offices of the B.C. Coast Steamship Service. The new service, in which both the Princess Mary and Princess Maquinna will be engaged, calls for two sailings a week from Victoria for West Coast points, the Princess Maquinna leaving every Wednesday night at 11 o'clock and the Mary every Saturday night at the same hour.

It is pointed out that the increase of business on the West Coast warrants the augmented service. The Princess Maquinna, which left last night on the regular Fall and Winter schedule was loaded to capacity both with freight and passengers.

START JUNE 29

IN OUR CHURCHES

"FOLKS I HAVE MET" DR. DAVIES'S THEME

City Temple Pastor Will Tell of Amusing and Pathetic Experiences

Dr. Clem Davies will speak at the City Temple on Sunday evening on the subject, "Church Folks I Have Met." This will be a lecture-sermon of a popular character of pathetic and amusing experiences over a period of seventeen years in the ministry. During the course of the evening service Dr. Davies will announce the results of the Fancy Fair which was held at the Armories, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Weekly Sunday School Lesson Peter Becomes a Disciple of Jesus

The International Uniform Sunday school lesson of April 3. Peter Becomes a Disciple of Jesus. Mark 1: 14-18, 29-31.

By WM. E. GILROY, D.D.

The story of the calling of the early disciples and of their leaving all to follow Jesus is an amazing chapter in the records of spiritual adventure.

One might say it was unique in these records; but, as a matter of fact, it is but a high light in the story of how the deepest and greatest thing in life has led men, repeatedly to great acts of renunciation and ways of courage in devotion to truth and in the service of mankind. One thinks of the ancient prophets, called from their humble tasks, to witness God's truth in the busy places of men. One thinks of such leaders as St. Francis of Assisi, renouncing all things for the glory of living in lowly Christian service and devotion to the poor and needy. One thinks of men like John Bunyan, gladly giving up even freedom for the more precious freedom of practicing and proclaiming his faith.

MODERN INSTANCES

And one could find even in our modern materialistic civilization more instances than we sometimes realize of those who have forsaken all to follow Jesus. Some of these are perhaps as unorthodox and as much scorned and vilified as were those who long ago heard the voice of Jesus as he called men to him in Galilee and Judea.

But all of this great life of spiritual adventure is not strange and unconventional and unorthodox. In the ordinary conventional paths of life there will be found those who, without ostentation and without air of superiority wisdom or superior sanctity, do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly with their God. These, though there be seemingly no great adventure to their lives, have heard equally, and have obeyed, the call of Christ.

It should always be remembered that while Jesus called certain men to leave all and follow him there were certain others, who were very anxious to go with him, whom he just as insistently told, "Go back home."

LENTEN SERMONS AT ST. JOHN'S

"Manliness of Christ" Rev. F. A. P. Chadwick's Subject

Continuing his Lenten sermons on the character of Christ, Rev. F. A. P. Chadwick, rector of St. John's Church, will preach on the subject, "The Manliness of Christ," on Sunday morning.

In the evening Mr. Chadwick will continue his course of addresses dealing with the great themes of the Old Testament Scriptures referred to in the appointed Scripture lessons during Lent, the subject on Sunday evening being, "Moses in the Land of Egypt."

An organ recital will be given by Mr. G. Jennings Burnett just before the evening service, from 7 till 7.30 o'clock.

A confirmation class is being conducted by the rector at 2.30 on Sunday afternoons. The classes assembling in the schoolroom at the regular Sunday school hour and attending the confirmation service at 3.30 p.m.

On Sunday evening, April 3, there will be heard for the first time in the city the new and fine organ just erected at the First Church of Christ, Scientist, Pandora Street. The ceremony of "opening" this beautiful instrument will be in the form of a short programme, including compositions by Handel, Gullmunt and Dvorak, by the organist of the church, Dr. J. E. Hodgson, who has assisted in drawing up in collaboration with the organ builders, the specifications of the new instrument. The organ is a "Casavant," constructed by Casavant Brothers Limited, the eminent organ builders of St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, and has been installed here by Mr. Chapman who for a number of years, studying and working in every department with the well-known organ builders, Messrs. Blinn and Co. of Bramley, Leeds, England.

The organ has a distinct individuality, and its tone, says Dr. Hodgson, is in some respects unequalled in the Dominion. It is of extremely high merit and has been constructed to give four manual effects on a three manual organ. It is a three manual instrument, and its compass of manuals is C to C, with sixty-one keys and its compass of pedals CCC to C, with thirty-two keys.

It is the third largest organ of the city—the Metropolitan and St. John's organs surpassing it in size and quantity of stops. Its quality, however, has been so considered and arranged by Dr. Hodgson, that in registration and individual speaking stops, equal both the larger organs.

As an instance, the stop "Hohl Flute" has been supplemented by the "flauto traverso," on the great organ, and the "principal" installed in place of "flauto traverso," and the "flauto" omitted altogether in the small organ.

The pedal stop "Gedeckt" is of wonderful softness, and can be used with the most delicate stop of the organ. There is too, a beautifully soft stop on the small organ, named "celloine."

The wind supplied to the organ is by an electric blower, and there is neither a "candle" screen or display pipes, the whole being built conveniently and strikingly in the organ "loft." The "console" of oak is detached, and is on the floor of the

YOUNG PEOPLE ARE SPECIALLY INVITED

Rev. R. W. Lee Will Preach at Fairfield United Sunday

Services will be held as usual in the Fairfield United Church tomorrow at 11 a.m. and 7.30, when the minister, Rev. R. W. Lee will preach at both services. At 11 a.m. Mr. Lee will take as his subject of address, "The Religion of the Outside." The anthem, "Like as the Hart" will be rendered and Ivan Green will be the soloist. In the evening at 7.30 Mr. Lee will preach on "Keep to the Right." This will be a source of interest to all. Young people are very specially invited to be present. The anthem, "Protect Us Through the Night" will be given by the choir. The service is visible in the work of the new Fairfield Church and the growth and development of every service is a source of much favorable comment. New comers and any without a definite church home, will find a congenial atmosphere in the Fairfield Church.

DEAN TO PREACH AT BOTH SERVICES

Rev. A. E. Nunns Will Conduct Mid-week Lenten Services

"Why I believe That the Old Faith of My Fathers is Good Enough and Yet Not Good Enough for Myself," is the subject of the Dean of Columbia's sermon in Christ Church Cathedral to-morrow night at the 7.30 p.m. service. The Dean is also announced to preach at to-morrow morning's service at 11 o'clock and a children's service will be conducted at 3 p.m. in the cathedral.

Daily services of holy communion, matins and evensong will be held next week in the Memorial Hall Chapel as announced. A Lenten service on Wednesday evening will be conducted in the cathedral at 8 o'clock, the address to be given by the Rev. A. E. Nunns on "The Practice of Almsgiving."

REFORMED EPISCOPAL FELLOWSHIP MEETINGS

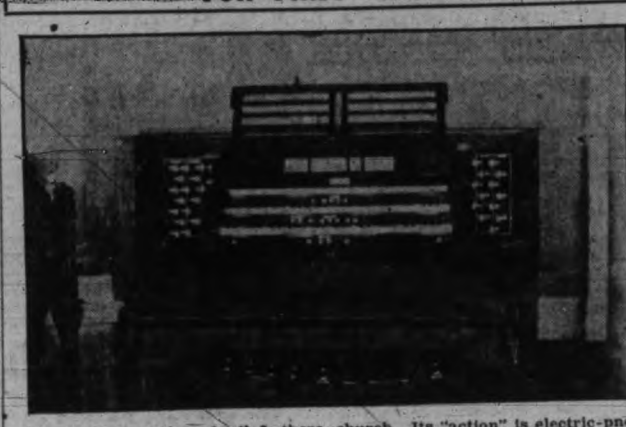
The usual monthly meeting of the Reformed Episcopal Bible class will be held on Monday at 5 p.m. in the school room.

Miss Bergin and Miss Dawson, missionaries recently arrived from China, will speak.

Christian workers from other churches are especially invited to this meeting.

Refreshments will be served during the evening by the members.

NEW ORGAN WILL BE HEARD FOR FIRST TIME ON SUNDAY



The organ contains the following stops:

Great Organ—1, open diapason, 8 feet, 68 pipes; 2, hohl flute, 8 feet, 68 pipes; 3, octave, 4 feet, 68 pipes; 4, harmonic flute, 4 feet, 68 pipes; 5, trumpet, 8 feet, 68 pipes. Swell Organ—6, bourdon, 16 feet, 68 pipes; 7, open diapason, 8 feet, 68 pipes; 8, stopped diapason, 8 feet, 68 pipes; 9, viola di gamba, 8 feet, 68 pipes; 10, voix celeste, 8 feet, 68 pipes; 11, aeoline, 8 feet, 68 pipes; 12, principal, 8 feet, 68 pipes; 13, cornopean, 8 feet, 68 pipes; 14, oboe, 8 feet, 68 pipes; 15, tremulant.

Church Organ (enclosed)—17, violin diapason, 8 feet, 68 pipes; 18, melodia, 8 feet, 68 pipes; 19, dulciana, 8 feet, 68 pipes; 20, wald flote, 4 feet, 68 pipes; 21, clarinet (tremulant), 8 feet, 68 pipes; 22, open diapason, 16 feet, 68 pipes; 23, bourdon, 16 feet, 68 pipes; 24, gedeckt (from No. 6), 16 feet, 32 pipes; 25, octave (20 from No. 23), 8 feet, 32 pipes; 26, stopped flute (20 from No. 23), 8 feet, 32 pipes.

Couplers—27, great to pedal; 28, swell to pedal; 29, choir to pedal; 30, swell to pedal super; 31, swell to great unison; 32, swell to great sub; 33, swell to great super; 34, swell to choir unison; 35, swell to choir super; 36, swell to great unison; 37, swell to great super; 38, swell to great sub; 39, swell to great super; 40, swell to choir super; 41, swell to choir sub; 42, swell to choir super; 43, swell to choir sub; 44, adjustable combination pistons—1, 2, 3, 4, to great; 1, 2, 3, 4, to swell; 1, 2, to choir; 1, 2, to pedal; 1, 2, 3, 4, to entire (foot); general release; adjuster.

Reversible pistons—Swell to pedal, great to pedal (foot), choir to pedal, swell to pedal, choir to pedal, swell to choir, full organ (foot). Balanced Pedals—swell pedal to swell, swell pedal to choir, crescendo on all stops and couplers, crescendo indicator, wind indicator, full organ indicator.

Officers were appointed: Community service, Mr. Anderson; education, P. Simpson; athletic, J. H. Baker; ways and means, S. J. Curry; young people's work, W. H. Smith; house committee, Mr. Howard; temperance and prohibition, W. English.

OFFICERS ELECTED BY BROTHERHOOD

Robert J. Smith is Named President For Year

The Metropolitan Brotherhood at their meeting on Tuesday last received the officers' reports for the activities of the past year, and proceeded to elect the officers for the coming year.

The retiring president, Mr. William Crouch, stated that he would be unable to stand for re-election on account of the many public duties that were crowding upon him at this time. The result of the voting, which was by ballot, was as follows: Honorary president, Dr. W. J. "Sipprell"; president, Robert J. Smith; vice-president, W. E. Harper; treasurer, C. E. Sonley; secretary, H. Curry; publicity secretary, H. H. Hollis; chairman of com-

mittees were appointed: Community service, Mr. Anderson; education, P. Simpson; athletic, J. H. Baker; ways and means, S. J. Curry; young people's work, W. H. Smith; house committee, Mr. Howard; temperance and prohibition, W. English.

A vote of thanks and appreciation was heartily passed to the retiring officers for their work during the past year. Several new members were welcomed by the meeting.

The next meeting, April 5, will be mainly taken up with laying out the programme for the coming year's work, concluding with a social time.

The president's report was received with much satisfaction, and the Brotherhood is looking forward to a year of much useful service and interest. The treasurer's report showed the finances to be in an encouraging condition.

The Pith and Marrow of Occultism will be the subject of an address and discussion at a public meeting of the Victoria Independent Theosophical Society to be held on Sunday evening at 8 o'clock in the rooms 101 Union Bank Building.

PEKING, THE PITIABLE

Struggle for Republic Leaves Commerce in China in State of "Semi-Suspension," While Heads Fall to Sword

By W. H. Postfield

Peking, China—All China is a mess, from the Siberian steppe to the feld habitations of the turbulent Cantones on the far southern border.

Peking is a goulash, but a very unsavoury one. A great capital of the past its glories are mostly in retrospect. Once, perhaps, the most interesting and fascinating city of the Far East, it is to-day a medley of dirt, dust, filth, intrigue and ruined palaces and temples.

A LITTLE PROBLEM

The efficient German-Swiss manager of your hotel (there are only two foreign hotels in Peking), stands in his office and scratches his head for a solution to his problem which includes the following subdivisions: how to get the 100 tons of coal he has bought and paid for into his cellar before it is all stolen by the soldier bandits who infest the city under the guise of a "garrison," how to avoid having coal from the Chinese merchants at the unconscionable price of \$35 a ton, coal which last summer could be bought for \$7 at the mine mouth twenty-five miles away.

All food prices have advanced an average of sixty per cent in six months. Chickens which cost 15 cents last July are \$1 now. Peking has unlimited quantities of excellent coal at the mines in the western hills twenty-five miles away and a first-class American-built railway running right to the mine door, but do you think that railroad with all its splendid equipment is used for hauling coal to the million needy consumers of Peking?

Ha! You do not know China. That railroad with its equipment has long since been commandeered by the generals of Chang Tso Lin, war lord of Manchuria, and the mine of North China for the transportation of troops and other military purposes. The people? To the devil with them! On with the merry war!

FREIGHT BY EXPRESS

There is an excellent railroad between Peking and Tientsin, eighty-seven miles. Not one "goods train" or, as we would say, "freight train," has moved over that line in one year! The European and American troops in Tientsin keep the road open for passenger traffic, but that is all. Freight must be brought in as express.

The treaty of the powers with China provides a flat tariff of five per cent on all imports, the proceeds of which are honestly collected and used for certain fixed charges in the administration of the country and interest on loans.

But the Chinese land owner does not care to pay taxes and the needs



The Chien-men gateway to Peking is shown above. In the centre is a sort of "parking place." Notice the crude vehicles still in use.

of Chang Tso Lin are great, so a tax of twenty-five per cent on all imports into Peking has just been levied. Unconstitutional? Of course. Unlawful? Violation of treaties? Of course. What of that? The railroad platform and warehouses are piled high with goods on which the consignees so far have refused to pay the tariff.

Eighteen months ago Marshal Feng, "the Christian general," representing the Nationalist party, or, as it is called here, the Kuomintang, was in control of Peking. It is the unanimous verdict of foreigners that Feng's soldiers preserved order, did not loot, get drunk, beguile, or molest. Feng has been driven far away and Marshal Chang Tso Lin of Mukden is in control.

Chang represents what we would designate as the conservative or fascist party, while Feng's party is the radical, labor crowd. The chief military forces of the Kuomintang making heroic efforts to advance north toward Peking.

Wars and Bickering. There have been revolutions and uprisings of radicals within the conservative territory, Shanghai, and along the Yangtze, controlled by the troops of Wu-Pei-Fu and Marshal Sun-Chang-Fang. Lately these uprisings have been put down by the simple method of beheading the uprisers.

Business men of Peking, Chinese and the few foreigners left here, are very discouraged over the outlook. In a speech delivered recently at a banquet in Shanghai, Silas Strawn, America's delegate to the Chinese Customs Conference, said: "We can't expect to evolve an Occidental republic in fourteen years. Trade in China is in a state of semi-suspension." "Semi-suspension" is right. China is a mess.

U.B.C. PROFESSOR TO PREACH SERMON

Professor Charles Hill-Tout of the University of British Columbia, noted scientist and author of "Man and His Ancestry" is coming to Victoria to speak here Sunday.

He will deliver the sermon at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning at the First Unitarian Church, Fernwood and Balmoral Roads, taking as his subject "Can These Dry Bones Live?"

A treat is in store for lovers of Passion music on Wednesday, April 13, at 8.15, when an augmented choir of the First Baptist Church under the direction of F. J. Mitchell will render Maunders' sacred cantata "Olivet to Calvary."

This soloists to be heard in this work will be Mrs. Robert McIntosh, soprano; Mr. George Guy, tenor, and Mr. Percy Edmonds, baritone.

DRAMATIC EVENTS IN BIBLE HISTORY The Calling of Peter and Andrew By Harlowe R. Hoyt and Walter Scott

(International Sunday School Lesson. Mark i., 14-18; 29-31)



Text: Mark i. 14-18, 29-31

Now after that John was put in prison, Jesus came into Galilee, preaching the gospel of the kingdom of God. And saying: The time is fulfilled, and the kingdom of God is at hand; repent ye, and believe the gospel. Now as he walked by the sea of Galilee, he saw Simon and Andrew his brother casting a net into the sea; for they were fishers. And Jesus said unto them: Come ye after me, and I will make you fishers of men. And straightway they forsook their nets, and followed him. And forthwith when they were come out of the synagogue, they entered into the house of Simon and Andrew, with James and John. But Simon's wife's mother lay sick of a fever, and anon they tell him of her. And he came and took her by the hand, and lifted her up; and immediately the fever left her, and she ministered unto them.

LAILA

A Tale of the Days of Christ, by John Newport
(Copyright, 1926, by Eugene MacLean)

Omar dipped his hand to a fold of his robe, and drew forth a tiny figure carved in bronze—the body of a man surmounted by the head of a calf.

"Show this to the leader of the fighting men," he said, "but on no account surrender it to him. It shall be your talisman where you are going. When in danger, show it secretly to the chief of those who threaten you, and all will be well."

He swung upon his heel, and strode into the recesses of the cave. The slave again prostrated himself, and then, tucking the image into his tunic, took his way around the shoulder of the mountain.

After a moment's indecision, Laila followed him. She glanced at Omar as she left the cavern, but he was standing, his back toward her, apparently lost in thought.

As she reached the sharp curve in the path, she could see the Samaritan running up the hill, leaping from stone to stone. The Arabians were nowhere in sight.

The rain was falling again as she reached her home. Straggling parties of villagers came past, chattering excitedly of the raid, and stopping to look with fear behind each house they approached.

In the centre of the road was the Pharisee, bending low, and praying. The villagers circled around him, indifferently, but Laila stopped to watch, at the entrance of her dwelling.

There she was joined by Ezra, the village elder, who had come panting up the slope from the plain, alone.

"Is it true, woman, that the soldier has been borne away?" he asked in a loud voice.

A party of women and children were passing.

Her eyes lighted with the mocking gleam they had showed when she spoke with him before.

"It is true, father," she said, as lustily as he. Then she added, dropping her tone almost to a whisper, "Why do you speak so loudly?"

His answer was equally low. "So the people may know I am speaking of important affairs." He raised his voice again. "And was the maiden Maryam seized?"

Laila laughed, and he took her by the arm, turning her around. "I do not wish the people to see you smile," he said. "But listen—have you any gossip? Why was this raid? The men were Arabians from your own land."

The women and children had paused to listen. "Alas, I do not know why they came," Laila said, clearly enough so that their little audience could hear. "They found me on the mountainide, and bound me, and threw me beside the way. The Samaritan, Jared's slave, came and set me free. But they have carried him away also—Jared's slave, and Jared's wife and daughter."

She bowed her head, and stood in an attitude of humility.

"Now my protector is gone, too—the Roman soldier will seize me and cast me into prison."

Ezra looked behind him, and made sure the group of villagers was listening; then the Pharisee, busy with his prayers, paid no heed.

"It may be our good fortune that the publican—well, also," the elder said. "But if not—there is none in Jezreel who will tell him that you are here without the Roman to stand guard. Even the outcast woman is to be aided before the publican."

He started away, and the audience followed after him.

Laila watched them, and then turned curiously to the Pharisee.

He was just ending his prayers. He straightened up and, without a glance at the woman, strode on into the village.

"The little elder, at least, is kind," murmured Laila. "I wonder if the Pharisee—"

She did not finish the sentence, but turned into her house. An exclamation of dismay escaped her. She had left much of her clothing behind when she fled. Now the floors and walls were stripped bare. Her wine skin was empty, and her store of bread and meat was gone. Portions of the wall had been dug out, evidently with the points of swords.

"Searching for my treasure," she said, scornfully, aloud.

Bits of broken crockery were scattered about, and she set herself to gather this, and throw it out of doors. When the interior of the dwelling had been straightened, to the best of her ability, she mounted to her room.

She found the door open, and the room empty. She looked about her, and saw that the door had been closed, and the room empty.

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planetary influences which apparently promise for them more than ordinary prosperity. America is subject to most stimulating and expansive planetary conditions, which apparently promise that the nation shall reach its zenith in this century.

Intrigue and secret plots are indicated for the United States in which conspiracies will be discovered the seers predict.

Men and women should cultivate habits of honest thought and action for there will be a strong tendency to reflect world conditions in which nations will be treacherous to one another.

There is a tendency to speculate, and reap prosperity for stock-dealers as well as investors. Again a marked advance in prices of food and clothing is prophesied, and they who are wise will lay in large supplies.

National conference will take place in Europe and there will be meetings of the representatives of many countries to discuss the harmonizing of world discords, but they will accomplish little, it is prognosticated.

Interest in horse-racing and in other mediums for betting is to be intense in many places, a usual manifestation when nations are at odds. Much speculation in China is fore-

who are to be conspicuous in new developments in the Orient. Persons whose birthday it is should have a happy year in which friends multiply.

Children born on this day have the augury of lives in which they enjoy most of fortune's best gifts. They are lucky.

Seattle, April 2.—Joseph Weinstein, president of the Capitol Commission Company, operating wholesale produce houses in Helena and Great Falls, Mont., died here yesterday. He came to the coast three years ago from Montana. Among his survivors are Mrs. Adolph Zimmerman of Helena, a daughter,

Entries Point to Fine Exhibit of Livestock For Fair

Exhibits in the livestock class of Victoria's Fall Fair will be of an exceptionally high character. If the standard set by entrants to date is maintained.

In the Holstein category E. T. Raper of the Burnside Road has entered nineteen head of the bluest-blooded cattle on the continent. Among their entries is the new sire of their herd, recently purchased from the Monovale Stock Farm on the mainland.

Winning his junior championship at the Vancouver exhibition in 1925, and his grand championship at Victoria's Fall Fair last year, this bull will undoubtedly be one of the outstanding attractions to patrons of the exhibition.

Quebec Now Asks Lower Rail Rate

Ottawa, April 2.—The Province of Quebec, through its counsel, Messrs. Cannon and St. Laurent, yesterday argued its case at the general freight rate inquiry before the Board of Railway Commissioners and contended the freight rate on grain from the head of the Great Lakes to Quebec City should be the same as from Edmonton to the lake head.

Mr. St. Laurent made a plea for the reduced rate suggested as a big step toward overcoming the handicap under which eastern Canadian ports labored in competition with eastern United States ports for Canadian grain export traffic. If this should be conceded, the rate, instead of being 24 cents a hundredweight for the added 900 miles to the seaboard at Quebec, would drop to 11 cents a hundredweight.

OUR BOARDING HOUSE



ELLA CINDERS—In Hot Water Again



—By BILL CONSELMAN and CHARLIE PLUMB

TO-MORROW'S HOROSCOPE

"The Stars incline, But Do Not Compel"

(Copyright)

SUNDAY, APRIL 9, 1927

Sinister influences are rather strong to-day, according to astrology, which reads in the stars certain ill-omens.

News that is disturbing is indicated from foreign lands and there may be much unrest and anxiety among Americans who foresee world events.

Under this way of the stars women may be exacting and men may be difficult to please. The rule is threatening to domestic happiness.

The energies are well directed at this time when there is to be a revival of interest in life after death.

Under this rule the mind is likely to be open to good suggestions of every sort and preachers should benefit.

Many denominational conflicts may be expected and much prejudice may be manifested among supporters of the churches.

This is a day in which to take account of one's personal assets in the way of mind and morals, for the coming years are to test human character, the seers warn.

The sun rising in square to Uranus and Jupiter is read as presaging for New York and the whole country increase in trade.

It is again prophesied that President Coolidge will show daring and initiative in a stand regarding an important governmental policy.

The war is to attract increase of population and to focus national interest. Chicago and Milwaukee as well as San Francisco and Los Angeles are to be centers of tremendous interest.

The seers warn that after September the United States is to face a serious crisis in which Mexico or another neighbor may be concerned.

Persons whose birthday it is have the augury of many pleasant experiences in the coming year, which is suspicious for courtship.

Children born on this day probably will have artistic talent. Singers are born under this sign.

MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1927

Good and evil planetary influences contend on this day, according to astrology.

This is held to be a favorable rule for the transaction of all financial matters, especially for the payment of bills.

Newspapers are to prosper tremendously all through this year, it is foretold, for there will be much that is sensational to record.

Banks and bankers are subject to

BRINGING UP FATHER



—By GEORGE McMANUS

OUTLINE OF SCIENCE



LXXVIII—An Ancient Scientist.



by MAX HAHN



Got Relief Right Away Says Ottawa Lady

Miss Luella A. Ross Praises Dodd's Kidney Pills

"I had a very serious attack with my kidneys about two years ago," writes Miss Luella A. Ross of 432 Nelson Street, Ottawa. "I was so bad that I was laid up for over a week and my whole body seemed to be affected. I lost my appetite and was failing fast until I got a box of Dodd's Kidney Pills and got relief right away. I have not been bothered since."

For three generations Dodd's Kidney Pills have been the standard family remedy for Backache, Rheumatism and all ailments arising from faulty kidneys.



MUST BE GAME TO BE GREAT FIGHTER

Injuries To Stars In Early Season Often Upsets Dope

Severely Handicaps Managers; Bad Ankle Will Keep Walter Johnson Out

Exhibition Games Cause of Many Injuries; Players Not in Proper Shape

By BILLY EVANS

An early season injury to some big league star very often upsets the programme of his manager, who is, perhaps, strongly banking on that particular player.

I have in mind the accidents that recently befell Walter Johnson and Eddie Collins, also the unfortunate plight of Johnny Mostil.

I was standing on the sidelines talking to Owner Clark Griffith and Manager Stanley Harris when Walter Johnson was seriously hurt by falling to get out of the way of a line drive from Joe Judge's bat.

Johnson had been pitching to the batters for about five minutes when the accident occurred. I had just mentioned that Walter seemed in great shape and very fast for so early in the season.

Both Harris and Griffith agreed with me, expressing the belief that the "Old Master" was in for a big year.

PLAYERS HAVE HABIT OF JOHNSON

Ball players have a lot of fun kidding each other when some player gets in the way of a line drive, provided, of course, no serious consequences result.

When Johnson was struck just above the left ankle by Judge's line drive and immediately dropped to the ground in pain, Nick Altrock, Al Schacht and a number of other players did a "London Bridge is Falling Down" as Walter rolled around on the ground.

A general laugh was indulged in by everybody, even Walter joined in, although it was evident he was suffering considerable pain.

It seems that a golf foursome was on that afternoon between Altrock and Schacht versus Johnson and Rice. The two comedians rejoiced that Walter wouldn't be at his best.

At this stage of the affair Trainer Mike Martin came on the scene and took Johnson to the clubhouse for treatment.

INJURY PROVED QUITE SERIOUS

Walter Johnson never makes a fuss about anything. If there isn't a reason for it and I was rather satisfied in my own mind that he was rather badly hurt. I watched the Washington trainer remove the stocking, revealing a discolored lump, almost the size of a baseball.

The application of quick-removal of the swelling and Trainer Martin said, unless the ankle was broken, Walter would be up and doing in not more than three days.

Despite the swelling and pain he was hobbling around for a day, before admitting that it might be wise to make an X-ray picture of the injury.

This showed a break of one of the small bones in the ankle. The leg is in a cast and it is said Johnson won't pitch until May 1.

MAY SPOIL NATIONAL'S CHANCES

I trust the injury isn't as serious as reported. However, if it really is, I doubt if Johnson is pitching by June 1.

Pitching is the biggest problem that confronts Manager Harris, and the Johnson injury complicates it all the more.

In doping his chances to win the American League pennant this year, Harris banked strongly on the chance of Walter Johnson having a big year. He looked for his ace to win twenty or more ball games.

With Johnson on the shelf for any great length of time, the Washington club would be destined to a second place finish.

Most of the pitching would have to come from the younger members of the staff, which is asking too much.

The accident to Johnson, who seemed to be in for a big year, is just an indication of what a precarious business baseball is, from the standpoint of the club owner and manager as well as the player.



How to Improve Your Golf

"It Is Always the Putting"

By HARRY VARDON

There was reported recently the rise of a new star in the American golf firmament, one William Burke, who secured the open championship of Central Florida at Sanford, Florida, with a score of 290 strokes for seventy-two holes. Al Espinosa, who has been for several years among the leading players in the United States, was second with 291, and Walter Hagen third with 292.

Burke, who twelve months ago acted as caddy to Hagen, putted phenomenally. The golfer who was with me when this announcement came through said immediately: "It is always the putting. Why is it that we are constantly hearing the same thing about the Americans? Why are they so deadly at putting?"

Archie Compton was full of the subject when he toured the United States last winter season. He declared solemnly in print that "those Americans seem to be able to give us a stroke a hole on the green. Judging by their standard, we have no man in England who can putt. We can hold our own up to the green and are generally inside them, but then we have finished."

THE THOROUGHGOING WAY

Every good putter produced by Britain has been assiduous in practice. His deadliness on the green has come not of inspiration, but of application.

THE LATE WILLIE PARK, who was probably the best putter ever seen in the ranks of British golfers, practiced day after day. He even went on with the task by the aid of candle-light at night. To make it as rigorous as possible, he putted at a hole of less than the legal diameter of 4 1/2 inches, so that when he came to take part in a contest the hole looked magnificently large. Tom Ball, another wonderful putter, was just as constant in the same pursuit. For an hour or more a day, he would practice putting from eight or nine different points round the edge of the green, and he schooled himself to hole out carefully every time, even though it meant playing a putt of no more than a few inches. George Duncan, even with a style that looks bad for putting—a manner of parking the ball off the heel of the club—made himself a deadly hole-out from any distance under two yards by devoting hours a day to practice for two years during his occupation of the post of professional at Zimbaro. During recent years, this industrious endeavor to master putting has gone largely out of vogue in Britain, and more so amongst amateurs than where professionals are concerned. It looks as though the British must return to it if they are to beat America.

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NIPPON'S BEST



Takaishi to Meet Johnny Weismuller on Wednesday. This Summer he is to visit the U.S. This Summer with expectation of meeting Johnny Weismuller. Takaishi is his name. He recently returned to Japan from Australia, where he smashed more than half of the short distance records. His home is in Tokio.

Workers in Brazil are compelled by law to take an annual vacation of fifteen days.

TALES OF REAL DOGS

By ALBERT PAYSON TERHUNE

The Malemute That Saved His Master's Chums

He was a grizzled, blackish Malemute dog, Nigger by name. He belonged to Oscar Otterson, a miner whose cabin was at Little Squaw, Alaska. Nigger performed a herculean exploit last year which got his name and his master's name in nearly every newspaper in America. (Little Squaw is ninety miles north of the Arctic Circle.)

Malemutes are a cross between some kind of domestic dog and a wolf, as is a husky. Some have more wolf blood in them than others. Their strength and their ability to endure cold, which would kill most animals, make them tremendously valuable in the far North.

Up there, the horse or mule is often useless—far long—journeys through snow and ice, and nearly all transportation must be carried on by means of dog-sleds to which teams of Malemutes are harnessed in single file.

GOOD DOGS WORTH FORTUNES

They cover incalculable distances and at high speed—as did the immortal Balto in the rush to get lifesaving serum to Nome, a year or two ago—and they can live on strips of the deepest snow. Thus, a good Malemute or husky, is a fortune to his owner.

They are almost invariably worthless as pets or chums. The wolf strain makes them savage and surly. They will work gallantly, but they have practically none of the average dog's friendliness.

Nigger was devoted to Otterson, his master, and shared with him the rude cabin the miner had built. Winter and Summer the two abode there, until recently Otterson agreed to lend his splendid Malemute to two chums of his, C. Dunlap and J. S. Shaw.

Shaw and Dunlap were also miners. They settled for the winter to see him do his stuff set him back about ten days in training.

VIEW OF CINCINNATI

MANAGER

A number of the major league clubs play from twenty to thirty ball games in the spring. A third of these are staged before the players are in shape to go at top speed.

I discussed this question with Jack Hinricks, smart manager of the Cincinnati Reds. He said: "I fear we are all making a mistake in trying to get in too many exhibition games."

"It is all right to say that the exhibition games don't count, therefore shouldn't be taken too seriously, but that is all the bunk. A ball player with the proper spirit wants to win. That's the rub."

"In a close game he forgets all about the exhibition stuff and takes chances that are foolhardy, considering the stakes. However, a player, when he realizes a daring slide may win him the decision, doesn't stop to think it is only an exhibition game."

"As a matter of fact I wouldn't have any use for such a ball player on my team. He wouldn't be the winning type."

PERHAPS POLICY IS ALL WRONG

Perhaps it is the policy under which a number of teams come south that is responsible for this condition.

In a great many cases the clubs are quarantined; we will say, \$15,000 for training expenses. In return they agree to play so many exhibition games in order to permit the different cities to get some of this money back.

Naturally the more games, the more filthy lucre, which possibly explains the top-heavy schedules that many clubs are playing.

It's a mistake. The teams primarily go south to condition themselves. Gate receipts should be an after consideration.

PRACTICAL GOLF

By George Gadd

NO. 1—THE FIRST DRIVE



Probably the first drive is the most troublesome stroke during the round, especially in a scoring competition. Knowing that a card may be ruined at the first hole you are anxious to make a good start, and yet there is always a fear that you may duff the shot.

THE TROUBLE is a physical one. One is stiff, perhaps, about the shoulders, and the wrists do not work loosely and easily. The result is a stiff and stilted swing which is very liable to be wrecked by the shock of the explosion. Both men were hurled to the floor.

BOTH MEN HURT

The room was filled with smoke and splinters and dust, as Shaw staggered to his feet to grope for matches and to light in candle. Shaw was crippled by the explosion and was scarcely able to move. Yet he managed to strike a light and to look around on the scene of destruction.

Dunlap did not look around. He was huddled on the floor, gasping. The explosion had blinded him, even as it had grievously injured his partner.

There the two men were, both badly hurt, one blind, many miles away from possible medical aid, and left in a half-cold, in a half-collapse, in a half-lapsing black. Unless help could be summoned they might well die of their wounds or else freeze or starve.

But neither of them was able to go for help. They were as much cut off from the outside world as if they were on another planet. Their situation was desperate. Momentarily both of them were growing weaker through pain and loss of blood.

Then it was that Shaw happened to think of the great Malemute tied just outside the battered cabin. Nigger was the only messenger that could be sent for assistance. On his strength and endurance and loyalty and brain depended their lives.

A storm was howling through the mountain pass. The thermometer was at forty degrees below zero. It was such a night as might well make even the hardiest and pluckiest of dogs flinch from encountering his tortures.

Shaw found a bit of paper. On it he scribbled the words: "Come. Both seriously injured. Explosion." He signed his name to the shaky scrawl, then crept out to where Nigger was tied.

With almost his last atom of strength, Shaw tied the note to Nigger's collar. Then he unchained the mighty dog and bade him go home. The Malemute needed no second bidding.

He seemed to understand the terrible need. Out through the night he galloped, in the teeth of the gale, his thick coat resisting the bitter cold. Up the 3,000-foot pass he tore, never halting nor swerving, straining his giant muscles to their utmost power to maintain his breakneck speed.

At 2.30 a.m. Otterson was wakened by a racket scratching and howling at the door of his cabin. At once he recognized Nigger's voice. He got up and let the exhausted dog stagger into the room. There he saw the scrap of paper dangling from the Malemute's collar.

The grand dog's work was done. Instantly, his master hurried to the nearest neighbors to make a rescue party. From the Little Squaw radio station a message was sent whistling to Fairbanks, Alaska, calling for an aeroplane to be rushed to the scene of the disaster, to carry the two injured men to the nearest hospital.

Meanwhile, the rescue party arrived at the wrecked cabin and bore the victims back to Little Squaw on sleds, to await the aeroplane's arrival and to administer such "first aid" as was possible. Along with the expedition trotted Nigger. (Copyright, 1927, the McNaught Syndicate, Inc.)

Tunney Despises Men Who Use Tricks When Tide Against Them

Does Not Consider Carpenter Good Fighter Because He Finished Too Many Fights Sitting in a Chair; Tunney's Idea of Fighter Is a Man Who Never Quits; Does Not Think Fighters Should Fraternize and as Result Will Not Play Dempsey at Golf

By ROBERT EDGREN

"I expect to fight Dempsey again this year." That's what Gene Tunney told me as we stopped on the twelfth tee at Midwick Country Club, near the Pasadena that is in California. Gene had just smacked a ripping drive from the hill down into the valley.

"Can Dempsey hit like that?" he asked, turning around. "What kind of a game does Dempsey play?"

"Oh, he hits them far enough," I said. "I've seen him out-drive Von Elm. As for scoring, last time I had a game with Jack he scored 56 on the first nine and 45 on the second. His short game isn't so much. That's where he loses a lot of strokes. He doesn't play enough golf to be steady, but he's always much better on the second nine."

"Forty-five isn't bad," said Tunney, thoughtfully. "And that improvement on the second nine is a good quality."

"I'll call Jack up and get him out for a game if you'd like to play him," I said. "He's a good sport. I think he'd like to shoot around with you."

CANNOT FRATERNIZE

"No," said Tunney. "That wouldn't do at all. No fraternizing. I can't fraternize with Dempsey. It would look queer. It might cause some criticism. I expect to fight Dempsey again this year. When that's all over I might play a game of golf with him, but not before."

Tunney started down the hill. At the next hole Tunney, Billy Gibson, Walter Leimert and I were all in traps around the green. Tunney took a niblick and his explosion shot heaved up about a barrel of sand and dropped the ball beside the cup. He grinned.

At the next tee we all got off good drives. Billy Gibson's ball went out in a low arc, hooking slightly. "Gibson's deadly on that drive," said Tunney, looking admiringly at his manager. "He has a loose swing and when he hits them they go. That lifting of the right elbow is an idiosyncrasy of his. I think he's got to put a whip in the shot. I think he has outdriven us."

He had, by twenty yards. Gibson overshot into a deep trap. Tunney overshot into the trap. Gene tried to play out with a putter, twice. But he came out of the trap smiling. Gibson popped his out with a niblick, close to the pin. Gene grinned.

"You'll have to sink yours," he said to me. "Or Gibson's going to collect our money. We need those two points."

I missed the putt. Tunney still grinned. That guy has no nerves. TUNNEY DRAWS LINE

As we walked to the next tee I said to Tunney:

"Dempsey played a game of golf with Carpenter, and that was after they were matched and before they fought."

"I know," said Tunney. "I saw a photograph of them standing together. Carpenter looked much smaller than Dempsey. It was foolish for them to appear together before the fight. I think as if he certainly wouldn't do anything foolish."

"Carpenter was a great fighter, though," I said. "He was a hard hitter. He knocked out a lot of heavyweights in Europe and he had a chance to get that punch over. Don't you think so?"

Gene looked at me reprovingly and said nothing. Probably he was thinking what an easy time he had when he held out his chin to the blows of Carpenter's right hand wallop, and then hit the French champion so hard in the stomach that he didn't come up for the next round.

MUST STAY DOWN

We played another hole. Gene was still thinking about something, for he stood in the rough, played out short of a trap and pitched over past the pin.

"My idea of a great fighter," he said, as he walked on, "is a man who never quits—who would be killed before he'd quit. No great fighter ever lost a fight without being knocked out. Except by a decision, of course. Two well matched men may fight a limited number of rounds and neither be able to knock the other out. But no great fighter ever stopped because he was hurt, no matter how badly he was hurt. A real fighter will fight on while he's conscious. His spirit will struggle to make his body rise and go on fighting, even if he knows he'll be killed by the next blow. He must be completely knocked out, completely helpless, before he's beaten. I'll give Dempsey credit for being that kind of a fighter. Nothing but his courage carried him through that last round or two at Philadelphia. He was hopelessly beaten and I was trying my best to finish him, but he would not go down or back away or turn his face from punishment. And he didn't stop trying to beat me, either."

"No, I don't consider Carpenter a great fighter, according to our standards. He may have been a courageous soldier—I don't know about that. But he has been stopped several times in the ring and he's been knocked out. He stopped when he was still able to stand up. They always claimed a foul when he was whipped. It takes more than cleverness and a winning punch to make a great fighter. I'd think more of Carpenter if he'd been knocked out in his chair."

MENTAL PICTURE

Tunney stood still and stared up at the sky.

Spitball Pitchers Slowly Dwindling In Baseball Ranks

Only Six Pitchers Now Depend on Spitter in Pinches; Sotheron Latest to go

When the St. Louis Cardinals recently released pitcher Alan Sotheron as a player and resigned him for coaching duties, another of the lingering race of vanishing spitball hurlers departed from the major leagues.

A survey of the list now discloses the fact that merely six of the seventeen hurlers unaffected by the ruling of the big league magnates against the use of spitball and other freak deliveries remain in the big show.

And, with one or two exceptions, the last of the spitball hurlers are, gradually nearing the end of their string. Within a few years the spitball delivery will be but a memory.

The seventeen originally placed on the exemption list from use of freak deliveries included Bill Doak of the St. Louis Cardinals, Earl Dugas of the New York Giants, Duke Fittinghoff of the Boston Braves, Clarence Mitchell of the Brooklyn Dodgers, "Doc" Ayers of the Washington Senators, Ray Caldwell of the New York Yankees, Stanley Coveleski of the Cleveland Indians, "Dutch" Leonard of the Boston Red Sox, Jack Quinn of the New York Yankees, Alan Russell of the Boston Red Sox, Urban Shocker of the St. Louis Browns, Alan Sotheron of the St. Louis Browns, Ray Fisher of the Cincinnati Reds, Maxin Goodwin of the St. Louis Cardinals, and Urban Faber of the Chicago White Sox.

GOING FAST

Mitchell, now with the Phillies; Grimes, still with the Dodgers; Coveleski, with the Senators at Washington; Quinn, with the Athletics; Shocker, with the Yankees; and Faber of the White Sox are the last of the vanishing race who depend upon the spitball in the pinches.

In The Automobile World

NEW CAR WILL MOVE SIDEWAYS IN PARKING

Device Which Makes Automatic Jacking and Parking Possible Is the Parkmobile, Invented by Villor P. Williams, Baltimore; Whole Equipment Weighs Less Than 100 Pounds

An automobile which jacks its entire self from the ground and runs sideways into parking spaces has been placed on the market and will be known as the New York Six.

The device which makes the automatic jacking and parking possible is the Parkmobile, the invention of Villor P. Williams, of Baltimore, which is being manufactured by the Parkmobile Corporation, of that city. The car which incorporates this new feature is being manufactured by the New York Motors Corporation, of Baltimore, and great interest has been displayed by engineers who have inspected the device.

With this attachment it is not necessary to pass up convenient parking gaps for the reason that there is not enough room to pull in and back out. All the driver of a car so equipped need do is stop opposite a space but two or three inches longer than the car itself and slide on in the most amazing

fashion. With a full capacity of passengers, the car is raised on four small wheels which descend from under the body until the tires are fully three inches from the ground. It then moves to the right quickly on the lateral wheels until it rests against the curb.

In getting out of the space the pro-

cedure is reversed, the machine moving to the left until it is clear of the other parked cars. It is then descended and the little wheels are drawn up until they are tucked away out of sight. Less than five seconds time is said to be consumed in raising the car or in lowering it.

There are more conveniences and advantages realized from this attachment than its use in parking which might be mentioned. When a tire goes flat the change is made an easy matter; when there are chains to be put on anyone can do it without trouble; and when the time comes to creep under the car this lift from the ground is appreciated by the worker and he will have plenty of space in which to wield his wrench. The tire saving is also noteworthy, for while the harmful grind in parking is overcome to lengthen tire life when in the garage by relieving the tires of the weight of the car.

The whole equipment is less than 100 pounds sprung weight and the Parkmobile is hitched directly to the power of the motor through the transmission and, with the exception of a separate gear lever, responds to the controls of the car itself.

Using the service clutch and accelerator, a shift of the lever is made and the power of the engine forces down the four lateral wheels, two at the front of the car and two at the extreme rear. These wheels, which are mounted on strong carriages, are actuated by a worm gear. When the wheels touch the ground the worm gear keeps on working and the car rises from the ground. Another shift of the lever and the small wheels will carry the car either to the right or to the left, at the will of the driver.

How's She Hitting? Hints on Car Care

By ISRAEL KLEIN

The heart of the engine is the spark plug.

It is therefore essential that this part of the engine be of the best material and that it be kept in perfect condition.

Many faults in the engine centre at this part. Many troubles in motoring can be corrected by the repair or replacement of the spark plug.

A poor grade of plug is poor economy at the start. Loss in power may result through leakage of compression and leakage of electricity.

If the body of the plug is of a poor grade of porcelain, it will become porous and allow the gas formed under high pressure to leak through instead of spending its energy on the piston. Or it will allow the electricity needed to ignite the gas to seep through the porcelain and leave the remainder to cause a weak spark.

Poor throttling, poor pick-up, misfiring on hard pulls or high speeds are often caused by use of such spark plugs, although other causes may contribute.

A leaky spark plug may be recognized by its black appearance, not of the kind produced from a layer of carbon.

Spark plug troubles generally arise from leaky piston rings, and the pumping of lubricating oil into the combustion chambers. They may come from carbon deposits, from cracked porcelain jackets, burned-out electrodes, loose plugs or either too wide or too narrow a spark gap.

To avoid most of these troubles, the plugs should be cleaned regularly, they should be replaced with new ones about once a year, the spark gap should be reset to the width of a thin dime, they should be tightened effectively but not too much, and the engine, including the piston and piston rings, should be tested against leakage of oil.

To locate a missing spark plug, first check up the ignition by releasing the wire to each plug, individually, running the engine slowly and seeing whether sparks are formed when the wire is placed about three-sixteenths of an inch away from the terminal.

If the spark appears without a miss at each spark plug terminal, the ignition isn't at fault.

To locate the faulty spark plug, short each separately. With the engine running, by placing the metal part of a wood handle screwdriver across terminal and engine head.

If the engine keeps running as previously that plug is the faulty one. If the engine misses even more than originally, the spark plug being tested is good.

The remedy, once the faulty plug is located, is either to clean it thoroughly or replace it.

A spark plug may be cleaned with kerosene or gasoline. In this event, the oil should be washed off thoroughly and the plug be left out to dry before it is replaced.

Alcohol, however, is best for cleaning, for it dries quickly.

The porcelain shouldn't be scraped, for the fine glazed finish is essential to prevent porosity, which causes electrical and gas leaks.

When the plug is replaced it should be screwed in firmly, but not so firmly as to crack the porcelain.

New York Children Are Taught Safety In Public Schools

By WALTER P. CHRYSLER
President Chrysler Corporation

This is what New York children are being taught in the schools:

"Do not play in the street."

"Play on the sidewalk or nearest playground or vacant lot."

"Roller-skate on sidewalks where vehicles cannot harm you."

"Never chase a ball across the street."

"Do not coast where street cars, buses or autos pass."

"Don't hitch on automobiles, street cars or other vehicles."

"Never play around automobiles or touch any of the levers."

"Never run between parked automobiles or other vehicles to the street."

"Do not fear the traffic officer; he will help you and protect you."

"Never run behind a standing street car; there may be another car or automobile coming on the other side."

Those who have given the greatest thought to the whole problem of how to reduce street accidents are convinced that a major job is to be done in the schools. And that some instruction should be supplemented in the home. Let the home and the school combine to instruct children correctly about the use of city streets and the number of street accidents to children will be reduced.

Parents have been known to tell children "to keep in front of the house." If there is a playground near by that isn't good advice. Children told to "keep in front of the house" often find themselves playing in the streets and that's dangerous.

Children, too, should be taught to respect traffic officers and to have confidence in them, not to fear them.

Gasoline Injurious As Top Cleanser

Do not clean top of car with gasoline or benzene, as the liquids often crack the material. One of the best top dressings is made by mixing one part of liquid asphaltum and two parts of kerosene. Then add one ounce of Ivory black to each pint of mixture.

Perfectly functioning brakes are a requisite to safe driving in any season of the year.

ONLY THREE MAKERS HAVE SLEEVE VALVE

Knight Patented Type of Auto Engine to be Used in Smaller Car

Because of the patented design of the Knight sleeve-valve engine, there are only three manufacturers in this country licensed to build private passenger cars powered with the Knight type of engines. Of the 300,000 Knight-engine cars in operation on the roads to-day, more than ninety-eight per cent of these were built by one manufacturer.

Willis-Overland, Inc., Toledo, Ohio, has been the largest quantity producer of Knight-engine cars in the world since this type of automobile was popularized by the Willis-Knight cars nearly fourteen years ago. For more than eleven years they built the well-known four-cylinder model bearing the Willis-Knight name. To-day they are manufacturing two different sizes of Knight-engine cars, both of the six-cylinder type.

Early this Spring quantity production will be started upon a small type of Knight-engine car by an entirely new company formed last year to introduce a sleeve-valve engine car to sell in this field by concentrating upon quantity production of an engine of this type.

Another manufacturer of sleeve-valve engines is the P. L. Stearns Company, Cleveland, Ohio, makers of the Stearns-Knight cars. This company was taken over by prominent motor car interests, closely allied to John N. Willys, president of Willis-Overland, Inc., last year. Up to this time the production of Stearns-Knight cars had been limited, but under the new interests manufacturing facilities

have been modernized and speeded so as to provide a large production of two chassis, one a six and the other a straight eight.

Manufacturing rights for the Knight sleeve-valve engines in this country are held by the Knight American Patents Company. In addition to the concerns mentioned, a license has been granted to another company for the use of sleeve-valve engines in commercial and public vehicles. Patent rights for engines of this type have six more years to run in this country, although they expired recently in Europe.

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Durant Announces He Will Re-enter Auto Construction

New York, April 2.—W. C. Durant, known throughout the world as one of America's greatest stock market operators and also a power in the automobile industry, has virtually announced his return to the motor car manufacturing business. A short time ago he stated that "he proposes to devote his entire time to a thorough constructive motor car programme that will duplicate his previous and widely known accomplishment in this field."

Mr. Durant has submerged his identity to a certain extent recently in the automobile business as a result of a serious railway accident which he suffered in Florida several months ago.

He will, he says, make a complete statement early next month outlining his future plans. His announcement, he points out, will prove that he is back in the automobile business 100 per cent.

Cloth covered seats and cushions should be thoroughly brushed at least once a month. The small particles of dirt and dust that gather on them soon wear holes in the fabric. The Western Auto Supply Company advises that a round ox-fibre brush be used for this purpose.

CHEVROLET SALES CONTINUE TO SOAR

By End of March Factory Will Be Producing 4,000 Units Every Day

In view of the record-breaking production and sales records of the Chevrolet Motor Company, the mark set for one month—topping successively before that of the next, the series of sales meetings now in progress. When these meetings close in April more than a score of cities will have been visited by the Chevrolet officials composing the touring party, and their message will have been delivered to approximately 15,000 persons, including Chevrolet dealers and associate dealers and bankers.

With Chevrolet production reaching the tremendous volume of almost 36,000 units last month and an output for March estimated to exceed 100,000, the official party is holding these meetings to outline for the benefit of dealers the methods by which the merchandising problems entailed by the recent \$10,000,000 expansion programme are being solved.

The scale on which Chevrolets are now being produced and marketed may be gleaned from the fact that while only a short time ago 2,000 were being turned out daily, production has been steadily stepped up until by the end of March approximately 4,000 units will constitute the daily output. Despite this enormous volume of production, the wonderment of all motordom, dealers are reported to be importunate in their demands for enlarged allotments, owing to the popularity attained by the new models announced at the beginning of the year.

Sane Driving Wins Speed on Highway

The first rule of driving is to pay attention, to keep the mind on things ahead. In cities observe the speed limit and traffic regulations to the letter. Driving rapidly in a city or village makes only a little better time than driving sanely. On the highway drive at a speed only where the road is clear; slow down when meeting or passing other vehicles; never pass a car under such control that the vehicle is within less than 200 yards; never pass a vehicle near a curve in the road or near the brow of a hill; slow down when approaching the brow of a hill, slow down when passing cows or other animals in or near the road; when following another vehicle keep a safe distance back; keep your car under such control that no matter what some other driver or person may do, no one is hurt. Use caution everywhere.

\$44,792 Appropriated To Fight Forest Fires

Washington's appropriation from the United States Forestry Service for forest fire prevention work during 1927, the largest sum given any Pacific Coast state, should be of consequence in reducing timber losses, according to a bulletin listing forest fire appropriations issued by the Automobile Club of Washington.

This state received \$44,792 for fire prevention in 1927, with Oregon being allowed \$43,577, Idaho \$41,581, California \$40,371 and Montana \$19,130. The Weather Bureau will get \$23,463 for work in this state. During 1924 Washington was allotted \$36,125.

A COSTLY ITEM

Carbon is said to destroy more motor wealth annually than fire and accidents combined, yet its destructive work is regarded as ordinary wear and tear.

AUTOMOBILE DIRECTORY

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531 YATES STREET

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Dealers for Vancouver Island in
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Best of Auto and Truck Repairs

Louie Nelson's Garage
We are fully equipped to handle your
Ford repairs and do general garage
business. Gas and oils.
Ford Authorized Service
Cor. View and Vancouver Streets
Phone 379

Fuller's Earth Shot To Clutch by Gun

The best way to use Fuller's earth to dry the oil on a slippery clutch or brake is with a powder gun, such as is used for spreading insect powder. Another way is to use an ordinary oil can filled with a mixture of gasoline and fuller's earth. The gasoline helps to cut the grease and soon evaporates, allowing the powder to spread evenly over the surface of the linings. The mixture should not be too heavy, so that it will spread evenly, and should be shaken frequently so that the powder will not settle at the bottom of the can. If fuller's earth is not obtainable, ordinary talcum powder makes a good substitute.

15 Years for Stealing Car

Joseph McDowell of St. Louis, Mo., was given a fifteen-year sentence for stealing an automobile. The sentence is the longest ever imposed in the city for a case of this kind.

A removable automobile running board may now be had to keep the interior of the car clean. Two spring clips hold the fibre mat in place, and it is but a minute's work to install or remove it.

DUNLOP

RUBBER GOODS



It's the Name
behind the Goods
that's so important

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TIRES, TUBES AND ALL RUBBER ACCESSORIES

DUNLOP TIRE & RUBBER GOODS CO., LIMITED

Distributors for the Dunlop Tire and Rubber Goods Company

AUTOMOTIVE SALES COMPANY, VICTORIA

618 Pandora Avenue, Phone 544, A. Norman Brown, Manager

The Aristocrat!



There's no better value than the NEW STAR CAR

THE is a permanency in the policies back of the New Star Car that in part accounts for the contentment that goes with Star Car ownership.

The New Star Car is built to a quality standard and is worth every dollar of its price. It is sold and serviced through a permanent dealer organization that is not harassed by high-pressure factory methods.

For this reason and because of its mechanical fitness for Canadian roads and weather, it is the best automobile investment—dollar for dollar—before the Canadian public today.

The New Star COUPE
Red Seal "L"-brad Continental Motor
Full Pressure Lubrication
Morse Silent Chain Drive
Thermodynamically Controlled Cooling System
Whirlwind Acceleration
Locomotive-type Brakes
Super-Sensitive Steering
Cold Rivetted Chassis Frame
And Other Quality Features
Nation-wide Service Facilities

Durant Motors of Canada, Limited Toronto, Canada

The * NEW * STAR * CAR

FOURS SIXES

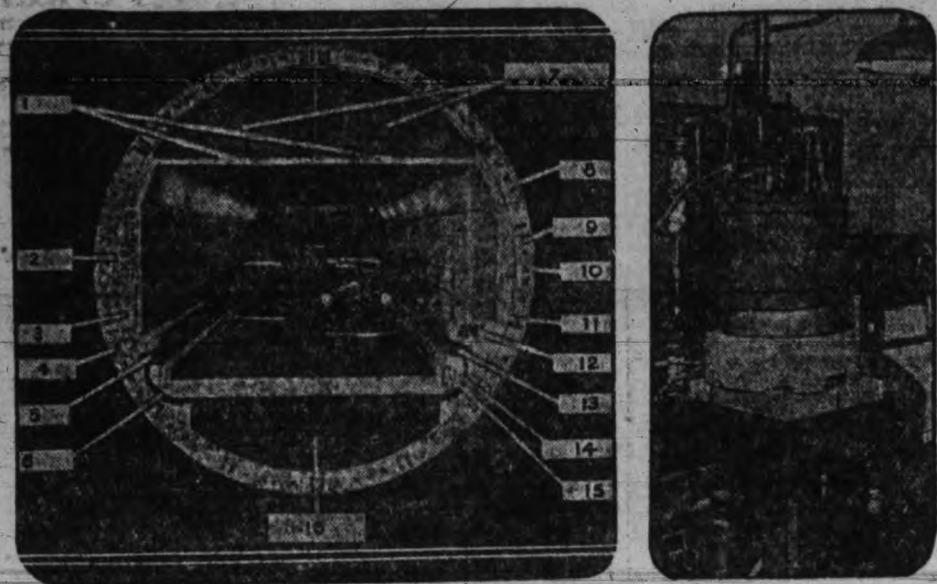
The Aristocrat of the Low Price Field

Atkinson

809 Yates Street Phone 2983
MOTOR CO. LTD.

The Safest Place in the World

It's the New Twin-tunnel for Autos in the Muddy Bottom of the Hudson River



Model of the twin Hudson vehicular tubes showing safety devices installed. At right is photo of the carbon monoxide recorder developed by the United States Bureau of Mines to warn of excessive mixture of this gas. The numbers on the tunnel model signify: 1—exhaust air ports every 15 feet; 2—telephone and telegraph cables; 3—fire extinguisher; 4—water pipe; 5, 13—fresh air ducts to tunnel; 6, 14—fresh air flues; 7—exhaust air duct; 8—tunnel segment, weight 3,000 pounds; 9—weight of entire ring, 21.6 tons; 10—concrete; 11—sidewalk; 12—power cables; 15—drains; 16—fresh air duct.

By ISRAEL KLEIN

The safest place in the world will be deep in the mud and slime of the Hudson River bed, when the Holland tunnels, under this river, will be opened to automobile traffic. The opening is expected in the early part of 1927.

Every possible means of protection to motorists has been employed, at a total cost of more than half a million dollars. This does not include safety devices originally installed as part of the tunnel system. It covers only the electrical and mechanical apparatus used there.

The entire tunnel system costs \$42,000,000.

Thought for the comfort and safety of the thousands who will use this means of travel between New Jersey and New York has occupied the minds of the greatest tunnel engineers of the country, as well as scientists of the U. S. Bureau of Mines.

At the Pittsburgh experiment station of the Bureau of Mines, detailed tests on the limit of carbon monoxide that is permissible in a tunnel without injury to the motorists were made.

APPARATUS WARNS OF GAS

The result of these tests was the

invention of an apparatus, by S. H. Katz, associate physical chemist, that keeps a constant record of the poisonous gas in the tunnel and rings a warning bell besides lighting a danger light, when the volume exceeds the danger point.

Only four parts of the carbon monoxide gas in 10,000 parts of air has been determined as the maximum mixture to which a person may be exposed for an hour without noticeable effect. The danger signals of the carbon monoxide receiver are set for this point.

Further thought for safety is expended even down to the lighting. In this regard, every other light is connected to a New York power house, with the intervening lights connected to a New Jersey power house. This is true also for the ventilating units, so that one may continue to work if the other breaks down.

Even if both power houses stop at the same time, there are auxiliary lighting and ventilating sources, to keep the tunnel safe.

LATEST IN TRAFFIC CONTROL

Three kinds of traffic signals will keep the tunnel safe from accident—green for "go ahead," red for "stop" and a special "stop engine" signal for emergencies. It is part of a complicated but thorough system for

directing the tunnel's traffic with the smoothest and quickest precision.

Besides a traffic officer at every 480 feet, with a traffic light at every 240 feet, there is a central traffic control board in the New York Administration Building, conforming with every light in the tunnel, so that the course of traffic mishaps can be followed with ease.

Fire-fighting apparatus within the tunnel is supplemented by others, with wrecking trucks, at either end of each tube.

If the tunnel ventilating system goes wrong, the special "stop engine" signal is flashed, to keep more poisonous gas from endangering the motorists.

Tire paint, applied two or three times a year, adds life and appearance to automobile tires. Most of this paint contains rubber that fills the small cuts in the sidewalls and renders the exposed fabric waterproof.

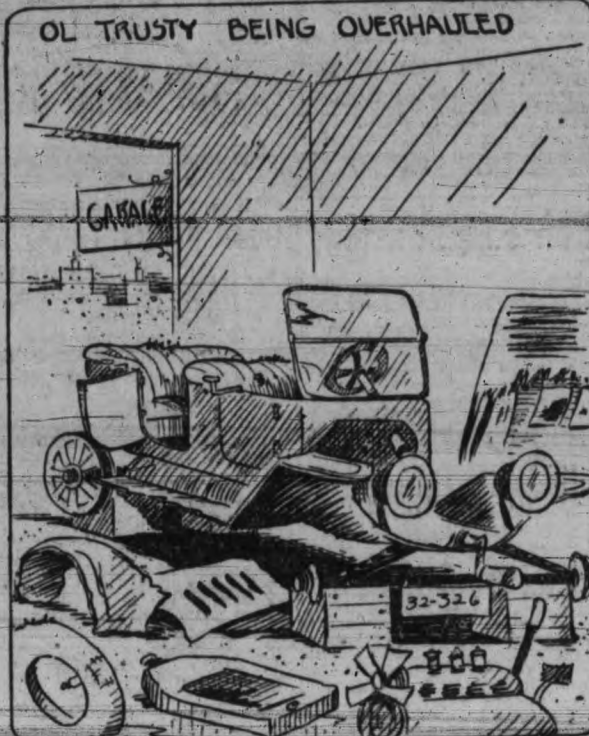
In a car which is stored or otherwise idle for considerable periods, engine corrosion can be prevented in a measure by application of castor oil.

Obey every rule of the road, both those made by law and those by common sense.

BUGS

—By SWAN

One Graham Bros.' Truck Does Work of Forty Camels



CANADIAN-U.S. TYPE OF MOTOR IS NOT ENDANGERED

No Competition From Europe Studebaker Man Believes

The popularity of Canadian-American type of motor car is in no way endangered by the introduction of the European standards of motor design in this country, nor is the newcomer to be considered in competition with established Canadian-American design. This is the opinion of Paul G. Hoffman, vice-president of the Studebaker Corporation. Mr. Hoffman's opinion is especially interesting in view of the popularity which has been accorded the Erskine Six, built by Studebaker and embodying many European smaller standards.

ROOM FOR BOTH TYPES

"Several different types of small economical motor cars were introduced at the latest automobile shows with much resulting discussion as to whether they would replace the larger, more powerful cars of typical Canadian-American design. There is room in Canadian motoring for both types. An indication of the truth of this contention may be found in sales of both the Erskine Six, Studebaker's 2-1/2 litre European type car and the President, Studebaker's Big Six, seven-passenger custom sedan. The success of the Erskine Six since its recent introduction at the New York and Montreal automobile show is still a matter of comment both in automotive trade circles and among motorists themselves. Yet the President, with a motor which ranks with the highest powered Canadian-American cars, remains the fastest selling seven-passenger car in the world, and has lost none of its popularity since the 'little aristocrat' was introduced.

"It is not too far fetched to compare the motoring situation with the housing situation. The cities have their apartment buildings, while the suburbs have their bungalows and mansions. Yet no one would predict that the apartment—or compact mode of living—will ever replace the bungalow or mansion. Carrying this analogy further, the Big Six is the mansion type of motor car, the Standard Six may be considered the bungalow type and the Erskine Six the apartment type.

"Perhaps it is not entirely correct to call the Erskine Six a European type of car, for it is essentially Canadian and American. In everything except its size, appearance and economy. Due to the high taxes on motor vehicles, Europeans have concentrated their design on tiny cars of limited power for the sake of light weight, low horsepower and fuel economy. For the past two years we have heard that some day Canada would come to the same sort of motor cars. But Canadians would never tolerate four forward speeds, the necessity of shifting gears at the slightest grade and the other details of operation incident to the true European small car.

EAGERLY ACCEPTED

"True, the Erskine Six was the hit of the Paris and London motor shows and has been eagerly accepted by motorists abroad, but its success was due to the fact that it combined with economy and light weight Canadian standards of comfort, performance and stamina. In designing the Erskine Six, no attempt was made to rival European cars in economy alone.

"The success of the Erskine Six is due to the fact that for the first time in Canadian motoring history the driver who wants economy in first cost and operation combined with easy handling in crowded traffic can secure these qualities without the sacrifice of beauty, quality or performance. The Erskine Six bridges the one-time gap between the relatively smaller, lighter car of the less than \$1,300 class and the larger, more luxurious machine whose most desirable qualities hitherto had to be sacrificed in the purchase of a smaller car."

Warm Engine Before Starting on Trips

The car should not be started before the engine has been warmed up. Running the car puts a strain on the engine and causes the cold water to sputter and jump. Once the engine is started, however, it should not be raced to heat it up. Feed gas slowly and evenly while the spark plug is kept retarded.

REASSEMBLING AN ENGINE

This is an operation which is in most instances just the reverse of the disassembling operation. In this particular case the steps may be reversed and the illustration followed from the last to the first and the job will be completed in a proper order.

In this discussion many suggestions have been made for various repairs. This article does not constitute a treatise on these repair operations. These will receive attention at other times and places. This discussion and the illustrations should help fix in mind the true meaning of the term overhaul. It should help also in gaining an appreciation of a common garage operation, that of engine disassembling, and the other one of engine reassembling.

Greasing Chassis Stops Noisy Body Squeaks

Before washing the car a mixture of kerosene and lubricating oil should be forced between the body crevices with a squirt gun or allowed to seep in from the application of a brush. This will overcome body squeaks provided proper attention has been given to the tightening of the body bolts. Rocking the car will permit the mixture to penetrate thoroughly. It is a good plan to save the oil drained from the crankcase for this purpose. It is also inadvisable to let up on the body bolts and then back them up with grease. This greases them up with grease. This greases

CROSS CROSSINGS CAREFULLY!



This automobile wreck tells better than words of the crossing tragedy in which death came in one stroke to Walter M. Twombly, employee of the Federal Trade Commission, and four members of his family. It was struck by a Baltimore and Ohio express train at Kensington, a suburb of Washington, as the Twomblys were returning to their capital home.

Three Factors Govern Cost of Tire Mileage

There are only three factors which govern the cost per mile of tire operation. The first is the quality of the tire; the second, the conditions of operation; and the third, the care of the tire by the owner. In order to cut down the cost of tire mileage, all three factors must be regarded as important. It is of no benefit to buy the best tires obtainable, put them on a car, and then forget about them. Watch for small cuts, bruises, pieces of metal and other foreign matter in tires. Slight defects such as these, if unattended to, will cause serious trouble.

Never leave a parked car in gear on a main street. The transmission and engine will be damaged if struck by another vehicle.

An operator of a car should never be without a tire gauge, and this little device should be used at frequent intervals.

C. H. Eve, Victoria Dealer in Paige Car, Wins Contest Prize

C. H. Eve of Eve Brothers, local distributors of Paige sixes and eights, has qualified as a star salesman in the national sales contest conducted by the Paige-Detroit Motor Car Company, according to information received in the city to-day.

Mr. Eve has won a position among the winners in monthly race just ended. The prizes were awarded according to the number of cars sold and the local dealer stood high in the list of competitors.

A cracked fender should be repaired at once. Vibration will cause the crack to grow larger.

Observe the oil gauge and ammeter when starting, to be sure they are working.



60 Miles Plus

7-bearing crankshaft—hydraulic 4-wheel brakes



Chrysler "60" prices—Touring Car, \$1470; Coupe, \$1540; Roadster, \$1570; Coach, \$1635; Coupe (with Rumble Seat), \$1770; Sedan, \$1770.

f. o. b. Windsor, Ontario (freight only to be added). Above prices include all taxes, bumpers front and rear, spare tire, tire cover and tank full of gasoline.

No wonder people have singled out the six-cylinder Chrysler "60" as the outstanding value in its field—a preference reflected in Chrysler's rise from 27th to 4th place.

Six-cylinder motor, seven-bearing crankshaft, impulse neutralizer, oil-filter, air-

cleaner, 4-wheel hydraulic brakes, full pressure lubrication, manifold heat control and road levelizers, front and rear—these are some of the outstanding features which make sixty miles an hour—more if you wish—always smooth, effortless, careful in the Chrysler "60".

CHRYSLER "60"

The Canadian-Built Chrysler for Canadians

\$1635

f. o. b. Windsor, Ontario



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WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT McLAUGHLIN-BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

Growth and Development of Canada's Automobile Industry

Becomes Seventh Largest Industry of Dominion in Less Than a Quarter Century

By ROY D. KERBY

General Manager, Durant Motors of Canada, Limited

It was in 1903 that the first automobile registrations were made in Canada. In the following year the manufacture of cars started in Canada. In the years that have passed since then, the automobile industry has risen to seventh place among the forty largest industries in the Dominion.

In 1926 this industry with an output of 205,116 cars and trucks broke all records and showed an increase of twenty-six per cent over the total for 1925 and fifty-five per cent over the output for 1924. The total number of vehicles produced in 1921 was less than one-third of the number produced in 1926. The total number of automobiles produced in Canadian factories in the twelve years ending 1926 was 1,350,000, so that in the single year, 1926, Canada produced a far greater number of automobiles with a correspondingly higher selling value than the whole of the twelve-year period between 1914 and 1916.

In 1926 the capital employed in this industry in Canada was estimated at over \$80,000,000. Not more than six industries in the whole of Canada have more capital invested. In 1925, the latest year for which figures are available, 10,300 people were on the payroll of Canadian automobile factories. This was an increase of 1,100 over the previous year.

In addition to this, there are several thousand people engaged in the sales offices and service branches from coast to coast. Salaries and wages paid to the 10,000 workers exclusively engaged in the manufacture of automobiles amounted to \$17,250,000. Although figures for 1926 are not yet available it would be safe to say that the factory payrolls ran well over \$20,000,000.

These figures refer only to the workers directly engaged in the manufacture of automobiles but it must be remembered that a vastly greater number is employed indirectly. In 1925 the industry used 72,000 tons of coal which cost approximately \$400,000. Fuel oil cost in the neighborhood of \$70,000, and electric power over \$500,000.

It will therefore be seen that for fuel and electricity alone the industry paid a total of \$1,600,000 in 1925 and gave steady employment to over

and not only does Canada lead all nations in the world in the growth of trade during the past twenty-five years, but no nation has ever grown at the rate which Canada is growing to-day.

In view of this it is interesting to know that during 1926 Canadians bought 155,095 new automobiles, worth \$114,720,000. This may be compared with 102,476 new cars, valued at \$84,748,000 in 1925. While one new automobile for every ninety Canadians was bought in 1925 the proportion was one to every fifty-nine people in 1926, according to information given to me by the Canadian Business Research Bureau to whom I have referred for many of the figures given in this article.

It may not generally be known that the Dominion of Canada is second only to the United States in the ratio of automobiles to population and when one takes into consideration the higher cost and upkeep of motor cars in Canada, the comparison is all in favor of the Dominion. In spite of the higher cost of cars, the Dominion is increasing her ratio of car owners to population at about the same rate as the United States, and very little behind the increase in Great Britain, which country is now making up for the blank period during the war.

The year we have so recently entered promises to be the best year that Canada has ever known and also the best in the history of the automobile industry.

The total purchasing power of Canadians increased by \$50,000,000 in 1925, to which can be added \$25,000,000 which will be saved by the recent cut in taxes. During January business set up many new records. In the automobile industry production was ninety-eight per cent greater than in the month of January one year ago. The tide of immigration is now definitely set in favor of Canada, but the great increase in the trade of the country is due to the greater efficiency of the individual worker. Taking Canadian industries as a whole, the production per man not only reaches a higher standard than in any other country, but the standard of efficiency is growing more rapidly than anywhere else.

Already Canada possesses some 400,000 miles of good roads, and 54,000 miles of gravel, concrete and macadam roads. The programme for 1927 calls for the expenditure of \$35,000,000 during the year.

BRITISH CAR MAKERS DROP PRICE AGAIN

Good Roads and Extending Buying Power Promise Results in Old Country

London, April 2.—The reasons for the optimism of the British manufacturers of automobiles are not difficult to discover. First and foremost, there is the fact that the British public is becoming educated to regard the motor car as a necessity rather than as a luxury. This fact implies that the saturation point for automobiles here is still far from being reached. Add to this the considerations that some of the best roads in the world invite motorists in this country to make use of them; that the price of cars is steadily being reduced, and that the purchasing power of prospective car owners has not been seriously reduced by the industrial crisis of the last year, and it will be seen that the British manufacturer feels justified in ordering "full steam ahead."

Foreign cars compete in the British market under several disadvantages. Their entry is subject to a tariff of 33-1-3 per cent. However, as the initial price of the car usually is considerably lower than that of the British machine in the corresponding class, competition on price is still possible. It is the combination of typical foreign engine construction and of the British method of taxation which are the real drawbacks.

Car licenses in Britain are issued by the central government and the tax schedules apply equally throughout the country. The tax is 45 per horsepower per year. Horsepower is calculated by an arbitrary formula. The result is that imported cars, which usually have engines of the "square" type (that is, in which the bore and stroke of the cylinders tend to be more or less equal) seldom rate below twenty horsepower and usually over that figure.

The result is that where the British car pays from \$60 to \$75 tax annually, the American one of more or less corresponding class pays from \$100 to \$150. A Ford, for instance, rates at twenty-three horsepower, and pays \$115 in license tax. Moreover, the smaller engines put up amazing gasoline mileages, thirty miles to the gallon being not uncommon. Finally, since car insurance in England is based on horsepower rating equally with value, it follows that an imported car is more costly to insure.

BRITISH PRICES DROPPING

For several years after the war the much lower initial cost of the United States automobile was sufficient to

make up for its higher running cost. But prices of British cars have been dropping steadily. The cheapest American car sold here (one given only allowed) retails for \$625. Its British prototype is priced at \$750. The latter car pays less than half as much tax as the imported; its gasoline consumption is lower, and it is constructed more in accordance with British taste.

Of course, the larger British cars are as expensive to maintain as the larger American ones and their price usually higher. But they are bought on the assumption of eight or ten years' use.

Despite all these handicaps almost every recognized make of imported car can be seen on the streets of Canada. Their increased attention to the passengers' comfort, their more complete accessories and sometimes their greater speed.

Should the horsepower tax be abandoned in favor of a gasoline tax, the market for foreign cars would double overnight. Until that happens, or unless they reduce prices drastically, they will continue to compete at a disadvantage.

LOCOMOTIVE TYPE BRAKES ARE LATEST

The very sound of the name "locomotive-type" gives one the impression of strength and dependability. Nothing has yet been devised in automobile brakes of any number, type or size, that can surpass the serviceability, safety and economy of the exclusively New Star car locomotive-type brakes.

The special brakes are but one of many features that are to be found

on the New Star. Atkinson Motor Company Limited, who are the local dealers for this popular low-priced car, four or sixes, are now giving demonstrations.

NASH EMPLOYEES OWN MUCH STOCK

Seventeen million dollars' worth of Nash Motors stock is owned by employees of the company. This was revealed yesterday and it was pointed out that none of this stock includes that owned by the directors, every foreman in the Nash plants and hundreds of men who work on the "bench," including many salaried employees, those employed on a time basis and those employed on the



basis of piecework, are included among the company's stockholders. These members of the great Nash Motors organization, most of whom work on the actual production of the car itself, have a primary interest in the success of the company and in the quality of the product they are building.

ENCOURAGE THRIFT

It is pointed out that while at no time has an employee of the Nash Motors Company been urged to buy stock, the officers and other directing heads of the organization have been pleased with the habits of sound saving which have been made possible by the purchase of most of the \$17,000,000 worth of stock on the part of employees. Ever since the Nash Motors Company was organized over ten years ago, C. W. Nash and his associates have encouraged the purchase of homes and habits of thrift.

The employees have a club at each of the company's plants for social and athletic activities. Membership

Ho for the Country!

and an exhilarating, invigorating drive in the pure air and through the beautiful, soul-stirring scenery of the green, tree-bedecked countryside! How grandly independent one feels at being able to drive his own rented car—a machine of his own choosing—at any speed he likes.

Ernie Hill's Garage
835 View Street Phone 5778

in these clubs is popular, the clubs comprising about ninety per cent of all Nash employees. They have their own motion picture machines, their orchestra and, with the aid of the company, maintain a band. The Kenosha factory, to illustrate, is divided into fifty wards, each ward selecting a representative to the advisory council, and the advisory council elects a board of directors of fifteen members; the directors then appoint various committees in charge of the different activities of the club. The Nash Motors Company maintains for the benefit of its employees, an athletic field, tennis courts, club house and baseball field with grandstands and bleachers, having a seating capacity for 6,000 people.

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Made to Order.
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If your Sedan needs a new top or glass or has a faulty door
LET GEORGE DO IT

We Solicit Your Work

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GENERAL MOTORS' LATEST ACHIEVEMENT

The New and Finer PONTIAC SIX

GENERAL Motors startled the world last year by developing the Pontiac Six to meet the demand for a six of truly high quality and truly low price. Now, after the greatest first year ever enjoyed by a new make of car, comes the new and finer Pontiac Six—built in the vast new Pontiac factories and representing General Motors' most recent achievement!... Never did any six of comparable price offer such irresistible

appearance and advanced design! New Fisher Bodies, longer, lower and arresting in their beauty! All new Duco color combinations! New mechanical improvements, and refinements including new crown fenders and tilting-beam headlights with foot control! And in spite of all these added features—even lower prices!... Come in! Learn the truly amazing value offered in this history-making car—

AT NEW LOW PRICES

GENERAL MOTORS PRODUCTS OF CANADA, LIMITED
PONTIAC DIVISION, Subsidiary of General Motors of Canada, Limited, OSHAWA, ONT.

McRAE, MELDRAM MOTORS LIMITED

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SPECIALIZING

In the Repairing of

ALL METAL BODIES AND FENDERS

Radiator Repairing and Recoring

BURGESS BROS.

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The Most Complete Line of

Four and Six-Cylinder Speed Trucks

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Here Are Three Things You Should Know—

- 1—Sword Service Station Is Located at Corner of Blanshard and View Streets.
- 2—You Are Invited to Come in at Any Time and See Us About Your Motor Needs.
- 3—Our Idea of a Service Station Is

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Sword Service Station

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No advertisement for less than 25c.

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Advertisements who so desire may have replies addressed to a box at The Times Office and forwarded to their private address.

A charge of 10c is made for this service.

Birth Notices, \$1.00 per insertion. Marriage, Card of Thanks and In Memoriam, \$1.50 per insertion. Death and Funeral Notices, \$1.50 for one insertion, \$2.50 for two insertions.

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"HULDOWGET"

Stirring Novel by B. C. Author, Reveals Deep Secrets of Indian Life Here

The Coast Indian, silent loser in a long battle with white man's civilization, has found his voice in a new novel by B. A. McKelvie, just off the presses. "Huldowget" is the somewhat ominous title of Mr. McKelvie's fine story, which makes the fast-vanishing life of the British Columbia Coast native live again. The title, however, is well chosen, for the Huldowget, or evil spirit, which dogged the path of the native from the first days of white settlement, stalks through the tale, a baleful reminder that the Siwash of to-day was once the fearless, ruthless warrior of yesterday.

TREASURE TROVE OF NATIVE LEGEND

Mr. McKelvie, who is a Vancouver journalist of note, has done well in his first important fiction work. Already distinguished as a historian of British Columbia, his history of the Province having been accepted as an authoritative and vivid picture of white settlement here, Mr. McKelvie proves in "Huldowget" that he is a complete master of Indian lore as well. Out of a wealth of Indian tradition he has made his book a veritable treasure trove of native legend and culture. The Indians whom you see now only as the successful salmon fishermen or the seller of claims, are revealed as a people of startling attainments; and his race as a people with an unwritten folklore literature as fascinating as that of ancient Greece or medieval England.

But that is not the main purpose of "Huldowget." While it is a stirring tale, with a plot which compels a sustained interest from beginning to end, the book is obviously intended to explain the Indian's reaction to the invasion of the white man. In this Mr. McKelvie has been extraordinarily successful. It is a difficult theme, well handled in a way possible only to a writer who knows the Indians intimately himself, who has made a study of their life and their little-appreciated culture.

Mr. McKelvie is a frank champion of the native and shows him in a light seldom understood by the white man. This is accomplished by the story of a little Christian mission among the Indians of the northern British Columbia coast. The simple characters of this place, the old missionary and his wife, the Indian agent and, most striking of all, the half-breed medicine man whose medicine throws the natives completely back into their old state of savagery and superstition, are all strikingly drawn. One could scarcely imagine a better setting for a novel of this coast and every detail of it is clearly etched by

a writer who knows the Coast from one end to the other.

BASED ON ACTUAL INCIDENTS

The characters of course, are largely authentic and the plot, too, is based on actual incidents in the history of missionary work among the natives. The story reveals the native as a native still, despite the efforts of civilization him—a savage on whom the veneer of white man's culture is very thin, a primitive man, close to nature and listening always to the voice of his old gods while he accepts the new white man's religion in name only.

The final chapter of this throw-back to the very beginning of things in the life of the native forms a gripping denouement. Mr. McKelvie chooses trial-by-the-mouse as the crowning evidence of the Indian's resistance to civilization. Trial-by-the-mouse is not a nice thing but, like the legend of the thunder bird or the power of the Huldowget itself, it is thoroughly Indian.

How the natives place a mouse in a cage, facing two men accused of a crime; how the duly-appointed judges keep repeating the two men's names monotonously while watching the mouse; and how one of them is adjudged guilty when the tiny creature nods its head while his name is being repeated; and how the criminal is suitably punished with the insertion of burning fire needles into his skin—all this is told as the tale sweeps up to a stirring climax.

In "Huldowget" Mr. McKelvie has performed a real service to the history of British Columbia, for he has shown the life which preceded the coming of the white man, in a form which anyone may read, enjoy and understand.

Wheat King Here; Enters Coast Export

James A. Richardson, the Winnipeg wheat king, has arrived here from Seattle, where he made arrangements for his company, James A. Richardson & Sons Limited, to enter the wheat export business of that port.

The Winnipeg firm has applied for a membership in the Seattle Merchant's Exchange wheat pit, which, he explained, is the only wheat pit on the coast, the market in Vancouver being purely a cash market with no trading in future contracts as in Seattle. The Seattle business, which will be through the Peace Grain Company, will be run in conjunction

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Metchisin

Metchisin, April 2.—The annual
meeting of the Metchisin Tennis
Club was held yesterday at the home
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being a very good attendance. Sev-



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CONNELL GIVES NAMES OF EASTER WILD FLOWERS

English Appellations Sought
in Place of Latinized
Botanical Terms

By ROBERT CONNELL

I AM so frequently asked for the names of our common wild flowers and find so general a desire for English names rather than the Latin botanical ones that a few notes on the English names may prove of interest and at the same time perhaps illustrate some of the difficulties of popular titles.

THE ERYTHRIONUM

At this season interest is more or less centred upon the beautiful white lilies which botanists know as Erythronium grandiflorum variety albiflorum, that is the "white-flowered large-flowered erythronium."

The last, the generic name, is derived from the Greek "erythron," red and was applied to the first known erythronium, those of Europe with red or purple flowers.

So far so good. But when we come to the popular names we find among them the following, and I leave you to judge of their appropriateness: "Dog's-tooth violet," "adder's-tongue," "Easter lily," "fawn lily." The first

sometimes spelt "dog-tooth violet" is simply the English translation of the botanical name "denarius," and is not really a popular English name at all. The erythronium is not a native of England and as far as I know does not grow wild there. Various reasons for the comparison to the tooth of a dog have been assigned; the most likely one is perhaps to be found in the appearance of the young flower-bud.

"Adder's-tongue" is another English name which seems to have originated on this continent since it was first given to the yellow erythronium of the East. I suppose the protruding yellow stamens suggested this variant of the "dog's-tooth" idea, but unfortunately the name of "adder's-tongue" had already and for long been pre-empted by a peculiar species of fern in Great Britain, and is a popular name in every sense. As long ago as 1657 it was said in a book of that date that it was so called "because out of every leaf it sendeth forth a kind of Pestal like biting of serpents." This certainly bears the hall-mark of folk-lore.

Perhaps the commonest name here for the erythronium is "Easter lily." It certainly gives the approximate date of its flowering, but it has the disadvantage of lacking distinction. If you write to your friend in Great Britain that "the Easter lilies are now in bloom," he will picture in his mind, in all probability, the great white true lilies which are used to decorate churches at the Paschal season.

A rather pretty name comes from California, "fawn lily," suggested by the dark blotches on the leaves like the marks on the skin of a fawn. On the whole I am inclined to think that it is better to call the beautiful flowers by their true name of erythronium. It is a musical one, easy of pronunciation, and any child of talking years can learn it. When you use it you specify clearly and distinctly what flower you are talking about instead of tending its identity with that of unrelated plants or associating it with dogs' teeth or adder's tongues.

THE PURPLE SISYRINCHIUM

With the erythronium we associate the purple sisyrychium. Here again we have several popular names, all so far as I know originating on this continent since the genus is only represented by one species in Europe and that in Ireland. This is the blue-eyed grass which has near relatives here. Its Irish name is in Kerry and Galway "where," says Hooker, "there seems no ground to suppose that it can have been introduced by human agency."

The sisyrychiums are known under the names of "pig-root," "rush-lily," "satin-flower," "spring-bell," "blue-eyed grass." The latter is an excellent name for the small blue species which flowers here in Summer and which closely resembles the Irish species. "Pig-root" we may rule out. Of the others I like "satin-bell," especially when combined with "purple," "purple satin-bell," exactly describes our Spring species. Children call them "blue-bells," but these are not blue. Besides the name is already in use, "Spring-bell" would be better. But my vote would go for "purple satin-bell," if "sisyrychium" is too difficult for our tongues.

So far as I know none of the English names have any history behind them. They are probably only seed-names.

THE SHOOTING STARS

The dodecatheons have two recognized popular names here, "shooting star" and "peacock." Another common name for the flowers of this genus is "American cowslip." The latter can be ruled out on the same ground that "blue-bell" is as a name for the sisyrychium; priority of name by another flower, minus of course the prefix "American." I have never been able to see the propriety of "peacock" for this flower, but I think "shooting star" is a good name on the whole. "Dodecatheon" is adapted from the Greek for "twelve gods," but what its particular application is in connection with this plant I have never been able to make out, unless it refers to the grouped flowers of the umbellate inflorescence. The petals and stamens are in fives, so no "twelve" combination can be made out of them.

The dodecatheons constitute a purely American genus of plants, of the primrose family, and this is the only

justification for calling them "American cowslips." There are two species here which may be distinguished as the "broad-leaved" and the "fine-flowered" shooting-stars.

I may also say that another pretty and delicate member of the primrose family is Trientalis latifolia, common in our open woods. It has been known for long as the "star-flower" or "chickweed-wintergreen." They are both apparently names given it on this continent, where it is common. In Great Britain a species is found in the north of England; in Ireland not at all. "Star-flower" is a very good and appropriate name for this little pink or white-flowered plant. Hooker gives as the English name, quite evidently the Latin one anglicised, "trientale."

Military Activities

1ST BATT. CANADIAN SCOTCH REGIMENT (16TH C.E.F.)

Battalion orders by Lieut.-Col. D. B. Martyn, D.S.O., M.C., commanding, Victoria, B.C., April 1.

Duties for the week ending Tuesday, April 12: Officer of the week, Lieut. P. Thurgood, next, J. Weir, next, V. G. F. Barton. Battalion orderly sergeant, Sgt. J. Rowton; next for duty, Sgt. R. T. Crease. Battalion orderly corporal, Cpl. F. G. H. next for duty, Lance-Cpl. J. F. Wrasche.

The battalion will parade at the drill hall, Bay Street, on Tuesday next, April 5, at 8.10 p.m. Dress, drill order.

The following syllabus of training will be carried out on Tuesday next: Companies will fall in on their private parade grounds at 8.10 p.m. under their respective company commanders. From 8.10 to 8.45 p.m. instruction by O.C. companies; 8.45 to 10 p.m., instructional war pictures.

St. John Ambulance Association.—All those taking the first aid course under Major W. Bapty will report at the Armories on Tuesday, April 5, at 7.45 p.m. for instruction.

Lance 1 Company and headquarters.—The annual dance of No. 1 and Headquarters Companies will be held in the men's mess on Wednesday, April 6. Dancing will commence at 8.30 p.m. Dress: Shell-jackets.

District order No. 84, dated March 31, 1927, reads as follows: Canadian Scottish Regiment (16th C.E.F.).—To be Lieut.-Col. and command the regiment: Major D. B. Martyn, D.S.O., M.C., vice Lieut.-Col. H. M. Urquhart, D.S.O., M.C., A.D.C., who is transferred to the reserve, 2nd Battalion, November 28, 1926. To be provisional lieutenant: Stuart Robertson, January 17, 1927.

Appointments and promotions.—March 31: Sergeant E. Stewart, No. 1, to be acting-sergeant; Lance-Cpl. A. M. Robertson, No. 1, to be sergeant; Lance-Cpl. W. G. Crossley, No. 1, to be sergeant; Lance-Cpl. O. J. Weir, No. 1, to be sergeant; Lance-Cpl. E. Drysdale, No. 3, to be corporal; Ptes. L. Duffield, No. 4, R. H. Cotton, No. 4, W. Sturrock, No. 1, R. G. Jackson, No. 1, W. Doherty, No. 2, W. P. Taylor, No. 2, G. A. Tanning, No. 4, N. B. Jones, No. 4, D. B. Abbott, No. 2, to be lance-corporals; Cpl. E. S. M. Sturrock, No. 3, to be sergeant. April 1, 1927: Drummer W. Smith, H.Q., transferred to No. 1 Company. The undermentioned N.C.O. and men having been granted their discharge, are struck off the strength of the battalion: Pte. E. C. Elwell, No. 1, April 1, 1927; Lance-Cpl. R. G. Moffat, No. 1; Pte. E. C. Elwell, No. 1. The undermentioned men, having been duly attested, are taken on the strength of the battalion, and posted to companies from the dates stated: March 28: Pte. J. M. Gelling, A. Patterson, E. Sturrock, J. Gelling, W. Patterson, R. J. Gelling, No. 4; J. Ross, No. 3; E. Wilkinson, No. 1; E. L. McConnan, No. 3; C. A. Williams, K. Brooker, H.Q. G. E. Sandy, No. 4; D. Armstrong, B. D. Struth, No. 2; G. La Belle, No. 3; E. Brake, No. 4; A. T. Lashmar, H.Q.; E. Kennedy, No. 3; W. S. Oliver, No. 4; E. T. Whitley, G. Sinnott, No. 3; G. C. Turner, No. 4; J. Frew, No. 2; J. Plant, No. 3; March 31: Pte. V. G. Casanave, No. 1; C. Rendle, No. 4; C. Keays, No. 1; C. Cooper, No. 3. D. R. SARGENT, Major and Acting-Adjutant.

5TH (B.C.) COAST BRIGADE C.A.

Orders by Lt.-Col. J. C. Harris (V.D.), commanding, Headquarters, Victoria, B.C., March 31.

The brigade, i.e., the 12th, 55th, 56th Heavy Batteries, 58th Field-Battery and No. 2 A.A. Section will parade at 8 p.m. on Tuesday, April 5. Dress: drill order.

The following men having been duly attested, are taken on strength at the dates set opposite their respective names and posted as under: Gnr. N. J. F. Flack, No. 2 A.A. Sec. 29-3-27; Gnr. A. E. Morbey, 55th Heavy Battery, 25-3-27; Gnr. H. J. Walker, 58th Field-Battery, 18-3-27; Gnr. G. H. Boulton, C. Bal, C. Newman, 58th Field-Battery, 25-3-27; Gnr. M. Connor, 58th Field-Battery, 29-3-27.

The following O.B.s are struck off strength of their respective units on their being commissioned: R.Q.M.S. T. Ross, headquarters; Sgt. E. B. Corby, 6th Heavy Battery. Par. 23, March 23, 1927, is amended to read as under: Gnr. J. F. Fry to 12th Heavy Battery, 23-3-27. The C.O. has been pleased to approve the following promotion with effect from 1.2.27: 7001, Sgt. E. V. McIntyre, E.V., to be Acting B.S.M., 12th Heavy Battery.

The 58th Field-Battery will proceed to Sarnia Camp, Alberta, leaving Victoria on Sunday, July 31 next.

All ranks are instructed to draw their clothing and equipment from the Q.M.S. stores with the least possible delay.

A meeting of the Regimental Association will be at the armories at 8 p.m. Friday, April 22. A garrison church parade will be held on Sunday, April 30, at Beacon Hill, when the C.O. hopes that at least 100 ranks will make every effort to attend. Details of parade will be issued at a later date. P. T. STERN, Major.

AGED SINGER DIED

Worthing, Eng., April 1.—Edward Lloyd, credited by the critics with having the purest tenor voice of any singer in the last century, died here yesterday, aged eighty-two. Mr. Lloyd retired from the concert platform about thirty years ago.

JUDGES ARE NAMED FOR SPRING FLOWER SHOW AT WILLOWS

Entry List Will Be Held Open
Two Extra Days to Aid
Exhibitors

First United Show by Vancouver Island Horticulturists to Open April 8

Judges selected to act at the first Spring Flower and Daffodil Show, to be staged by Island and Gulf Island exhibitors at the Willows on Friday and Saturday, April 8 and 9, will include Messrs. Fyfe Smith and H. C. H. Barnes, Vancouver; Professor E. M. Straight, Bazar Bay; W. H. Robertson, Provincial Horticulturist; R. M. Palmer, Duncan, and George Robinson, Elk Lake. Two of the contests will be judged by public ballot, the table decoration, and that for miniature plant gardens.

The exhibition, which will be featured by exhibits from many points on Vancouver Island as far North as Port Alberni, the Gulf Islands, Driftwood and New Westminster, will be opened by Vice-marshal Willingdon at 2.15 p.m. on Friday, April 8.

ENTRIES CLOSE APRIL 5

Entries have been held open for two days further than at first planned, permitting exhibitors the greater range of selection that will result from the extra days growth in the gardens. Entries must be in the hands of the secretary, F. E. Boulter, 1445 Woodlands Road, by Wednesday, April 6. Exhibitors are asked to make earlier application where possible, to lessen the last-minute work of the general committee preparing for the show.

Great interest is being taken in the exhibition by reason of the fact that it will be the first united showing by the main building societies, horticulturists, and will take place at a time three weeks in advance of any similar event in the North Pacific coast area.

145 CLASSES

Upwards of 145 classes are provided for in professional and amateur groups; with special contests for the children, and for women's institutes. Non-competitive exhibits from the gardens of the Government House, R. P. Butcher, the Empress Hotel, and leading private residences of Victoria and vicinity will be made a feature of the exhibition. Vancouver and New Westminster associations are also planning to bring a number of exhibits over to compete with the best the island can produce.

HAYWARD DECLARES FAIR BIG SUCCESS

Compliments Organizers of
Fancy Fair on Opening
Second-day Programme

Opening the second day of the City Temple's Fancy Fair at the Armories yesterday, Reginald Hayward, M.P.P., referred to the undertaking as a Victoria product and said he was proud of it. He complimented the organizers on the displays and amusements of the affair. The manufacturers' exhibits around the walls of the hall were worthy of particular mention, he said.

There were numerous side shows and well-stocked stalls of various sorts, some with prizes, some with variety shows to eat. All of these things lent added charm and interest to the Fancy Fair, said Mr. Hayward.

OVER 3,000

The attendance at the fair on Thursday totaled 3,000 and this number was exceeded yesterday. Over 600 meals were served on the first day by Mrs. Fred Parsons and her ladies' committee.

One of the amusements of the fair which has provided much entertainment for many is the carpet bowling. There are men there who demonstrate the queer twists and the clever marksmanship necessary to play a good game of bowls.

Miss Violet Fawkes and her pupils yesterday gave several dance numbers which were much enjoyed and orchestra selections were additional attractions. To-day's programme: 2.30 p.m.—Opening by B. C. Nicholas; orchestra selections. 3.30 p.m.—"Wood-nymph Dance"; dramatic entertainment and sketches. 4.15 p.m.—"Powder Puff Dance"; dramatic entertainment. 5.00 p.m.—"Spanish Dance"; Welsh Dance; orchestra music; band selections. 7.30 p.m.—"Hornpipe Dance"; "Irish Reel"; dramatic sketches and song. 8.30 p.m.—"Minuet"; humorous entertainment, etc. 9.30 p.m.—"Doll Dance"; "Dutch Dance"; hand selections by City Temple Band. Continuous motion pictures for everybody in room marked "Motion Pictures," from 3 o'clock. Dances by courtesy of Miss Mona Jewell and pupils. Musical selections by J. L. Brooks' "Old-time" Orchestra of Sidney, B.C. Dramatic entertainment by the School of Dramatic Expression. Orphonic music through the courtesy of Fletcher Bros. Music Store.

AT THE THEATRES

"H.M.S. PINAFORE" LAST TIME TO-NIGHT

Smoothness, Spontaneity and
Perfection of Detail Mark
Performance

Those who have enjoyed the splendid renditions of Gilbert and Sullivan operas, as given by the O'Opoly Carte Opera Company at the Royal for the past three weeks will no doubt be grieved to know that this popular organization will appear here for the last time to-day, presenting "H.M.S. Pinafore," the first of the series of successes written by this famous duo.

The whole performance is marked by the same finish, smoothness, spontaneity, perfection of detail and maintenance of tempo as was "The Mikado" on an earlier engagement. It is a refreshing experience to hear all the words of both songs and dialogue delivered with a clarity of enunciation which made them audible in the most remote parts of the house.

'CHEERFUL FRAUD' AND VAUDEVILLE BILL AT THE CAPITOL MAKE HIT

The specialties on the Capitol Theatre Bill this week include Juan Lucay and Anita, novelty dancers, in a dainty bit of terpsichorean art. Groh and Parmlee are billed in the "Hollywood Boob," a song novelty. The stellar attraction offers "Alphonse," the singing accordionist, in a special musical review. Another attraction of interest is the screening of romance productions film, "The Mona Lisa," with Hedda Hopper and Crawford Kent, a gorgeous short-technicolor subject, inspired by Leonardo Vinci's immortal painting. The feature presentation is Reginald Denny's latest comedy romance, "The Cheerful Fraud," a rollicking tale of an English lord.

FILM SHOWS NINE OUT OF TEN FIRES CAN BE PREVENTED

Nine out of every ten fires might have been prevented. It is this appalling fact that prompted the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios to produce "The Fire Brigade," the spectacular human interest story of the fire fighters, that is to be seen at the Dominion Theatre this week.

The picture, however, is not merely a preachment, but a thrilling picture ever produced, though any audience viewing it cannot help but be impressed by the needless loss of life and money through flames, according to Hunt Stromberg, the producer.

HIGHLY ROMANTIC INDIAN PICTURE NOW AT COLUMBIA

A highly-romantic, beautiful and delightful Indian picture is "Braveheart," an Allan Hale production, starring Rod La Rocque, whose vehicle "The Coming of Amos," recently caused a sensation. It was received with every manifestation of approval at the Columbia Theatre last night. The photoplay has pep, punch and vitality and holds the interest from start to finish. The work of Lillian Rich, Robert Edeson, Tyrone Power and Jean Acker, the featured players, as well as of the entire support was excellent. Don't miss it.

SCREEN PLAYER SINGS AT FAREWELL DINNER WITH OLD FAVORITES

Patrons of an Ocala, Florida, restaurant were recently entertained with a song by one of the town's theatre-goers who have spent many months to hear, Blanche Ring was the singer.

Miss Ring has one of the important roles in W. C. Fields' first starring picture for Paramount, "It's the Old Man Game," (meaning, "Never give a sucker an even break"), all this week at the Playhouse.

On their final night in Ocala, members of the unit gathered for a farewell dinner with some of the town's people, many of whom had seen Miss Ring on the stage. When asked to sing she responded with the numbers she had made famous several years ago: "Rings on Her Fingers," "Yip-I-A-Dee," "Reddies" and "Wait a Minute Around Again, Willie."



You'll Enjoy
the Music

seven-piece orchestra
and every artist
talented musician

Where To Go To-night

Columbia—"Braveheart."
Capitol—"The Cheerful Fraud" and Vaudeville.
Dominion—"The Fire Brigade."
Variety—"Laddie."
Coliseum—Vaudeville and Fun Show.
Playhouse—"The Prince of Paregoric."
Crystal Garden—Dancing and Salt Water Bathing.

GRANDDAUGHTER OF NOVELIST APPEARS IN SCREEN STORY

Gene Stratton, the youthful granddaughter of the late Gene Stratton-Porter, is rapidly becoming a literary star on her own account. Miss Stratton, who appears as Little Sister in P. B. O'Neil's film version of Mrs. Porter's famous novel, "Laddie," has already written a small book of verse, and gives promise of becoming a noted poet, although but twelve years of age. "Laddie" at the Variety all week.

"The Prince of Paregoric"

The Stage
Reginald Hincks Presents the Musical Comedy Farce

"It's the Old Army Game"

The Screen
Comedy, Bobby Vernon in "Page Me"

Nights, 7 to 11; Sat. Matinee, 2.30
Bert Zala's Orchestra. Usual Prices

"Laddie"

The Picture Millions Have Been
Waiting to See!
A Thrilling Story of Love and Youth
COMEDY—"FELIX THE CAT"
Matinee, 1.50; Nights, 2.50; Children, 10c

VAUDEVILLE

And Pictures
The Stage—Twice To-night—
at 7 and 9 o'clock
Alphonse
The Singing Accordionist

Groh and Parmlee

Offer
"THE HOLLYWOOD BOOB"
Novelty Dancers

Next Week—Colleen Moore in "Orchids and Ermine"

MATZENAUER

ROYAL VICTORIA, Tuesday, April 5, 8.30 p.m.
TICKETS ON SALE AT FLETCHER BROTHERS,
DOUGLAS STREET, OR PHONE 3379

Under the Distinguished Patronage of Their Excellencies
the Governor-General of Canada and Lady Willingdon and
His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Miss Mackenzie

Prices—\$2.75, \$2.20, \$1.65, \$1.10 and 85c
DIRECTION LADIES' MUSICAL CLUB

ROYAL

LAST
TIME
TO-NIGHT
8.30

Farewell Visit OF THE D'O'VLY CARTE OPERA COMPANY

"H.M.S. Pinafore"

PRICES—Evenings, Lower Floor, \$2.75, \$2.20, Balcony,
\$1.65, \$1.10, 85c. Matinee, Lower Floor, \$2.20; Balcony,
\$1.65, \$1.10 and 85c. Prices include tax

SEATS NOW ON SALE

CLEAR PAINT

Before washing paint, wipe the dry
dust off with a clean cloth. It will
prevent streaking and muddy appearance
when dry.

DOMINION

Matinee, 2.50; Evening, 3.50;
Children, 10c (All Day)
THE SEASON'S THRILLER

THE FIRE BRIGADE

WITH
CHAS. RAY AND MAY McAVOY
OUR GANG COMEDY
"THE 4TH ALARM"
DOMINION NEWS

THE FINEST EPOCHAL PICTURE OF THE SEASON

Cecil B. de Mille's
"Braveheart"
With
"ROD LA ROCQUE"

The son of an Indian chief—he loved
a white woman. How could he fore-
see the end?
Comedy, "The Silent Flyer"
Ed. Holloway at the Orchestral Organ
Mat. 1.50, Eve. 2.00-2.50, Children 10c

COLUMBIA

THIS WEEK—MARCH 28
Vaudeville—Vaudeville

COLISEUM

Joe Marks Presents
BERT JOHNSON'S BIG AMERICAN
FUN SHOW
The Show of a 1,000 Wonders
SALVAGE THE CARD KING
In an Exposé of Gambling
MURIEL, The Woman Who Knows
SALAMBO: Egyptian Attendant
EDDIE NEILSON, Manipulator
PUNCH AND JUDY SHOW
Special Matinee Wednesday and
Saturday, commencing 2.30, Prices
10c, 25c.

JOE EVANS
Will appear in some scenes from
"My Old Dutch," supported by
Malaie Carr
On the Screen
REX BEECH'S
"The Auction Block"

Popular Prices 10c, 25c. Boxes
Reserved

VICTORIA, B.C., SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1927

More About Indians and Scenery of West Coast of Vancouver Island

By ALFRED CARMICHAEL

The following word picture was penned by the writer after a thorough exploration of the Rock of Kee-hin and from information gleaned in conversation with our Indian friends.

THE ROCK OF KEE-HIN

Straight from the salt waves rise the rugged cliffs of the headland known as Kee-hin, forbidding and terrible, exposed to the full might of Winter storms which sweep the broad Pacific. The steep rock walls, one hundred feet or more in height, defy the boldest and most skilful mountaineer. Only by searching on the landward side, a little zigzag trail is found, a perilous path, leading to the summit of the rock.



"GIANTS IN ROCK WHOSE HEADS ARE CROWNED WITH SCRUBBY CONIFERS"

Ascend this trail with me and you will find upon the top a space of gently sloping land two acres large. In days which antedate the coming of the white man, this plateau was the home of the Ohy-ah-tribe. The site was chosen well, for with a few it could be held against superior strength. Encircling the small plateau and at the very brink of the great cliff, a wall of earth and stone was raised, from two to three feet high. In times of peace it saved the children from a fall over the edge and down upon the rocks beneath, and screened in time of war, the watchman from the view of foes, or shielded them as they cast stones upon the canoes of hostile tribes which ventured close, or on assailants who dared to try and scale the rocky ramparts. Upon the cliff and just where it would dominate the trail, the Indians placed a heavy log of wood, ready to roll upon a foe who might attempt to climb the path.

On the western shoulder of the Rock of Kee-hin the stain of iron oxide tints the cliff in shades of rich red-brown and ochre, splashes of glorious color—the very richness of the pigment denotes a weakness in the rock, a fatal weakness when exposed to the full force of Winter storms. For centuries the sea has quarried out this iron stained cliff until an entrance has been hewed, which in time will strike right through the heart of Kee-hin. Stranger yet, the sea has followed a vein of rock, so decomposed that each succeeding wave



TIM-MAT-HOULTH, THE OUTER SPUR OF KEE-HIM

has claimed a bit of it, until a cave or vaulted passage now exists straight through the centre to the sheltered side. Through this deep passage way, the water wells, advancing and retreating with strange murmurings—hollow subterranean murmurings. On the rough days when the great swells break on the outer walls of Kee-hin, a mass of water surges through the cave, eloquent of pent up power, contemptible of any feeble effort to resist it.

Beyond the Rock of Kee-hin there is an outer spur, Tim-mat-houlth. This spur is like a mountain crag projecting through the surface of the waves. Its slopes are too steep to climb. Only the raven, the eagles, or the ever present crow find resting place upon the branches of the spruce or hemlock which still find foothold on its crest, challenging the tempest to uproot and cast them down into the seething brine. Between Tim-mat-houlth and the Rock of Kee-hin there is an open cleft not more than seventy feet across—through this the ocean

Indians says, the top of this escape was filled with bone from a great whale, to save the careless ones from falling in.

Southward from Kee-hin, a succession of jagged rocks—pinnacles of granite—line the shore, inhospitable and dangerous, the very sight of which would strike pale terror in the heart of any who might seek to land. No hostile tribe would dare attack the fortress from the ocean side. Northward from Kee-hin and sheltered by the headland, there is a little bay, the upper beach of which is sand, the lower, stones. The Indians made a runaway by throwing stones on either side to form a clean and smooth approach through which canoes were hauled to the upper beach, near where the winding trail led to the fortress top. Such was the Rock of Kee-hin, the ancient home of the Ohy-ah-tribe.

BEAUTIES OF BARKLEY SOUND

During our stay at Nan-as-kee-is Bay we chartered an Indian gas-boat for a trip among the islands of Barkley Sound. Barkley Sound is very beautiful. There are numerous islands, and intricate channels. There are passages so narrow that one's boat can just squeeze through between the rock sides. There are high mountain ranges rising three and four thousand feet from long deep inlets a few hundred yards across. The green forests descend to high water mark, the lower limbs stretching over the water and the reflections are so perfect that it is almost impossible to distinguish the dividing line between water and land. On many of the islands are pretty little beaches of sand and powdered shells and there are many miniature harbors which are safe for the smallest craft. In Barkley Sound one has the charm of the open ocean and the fascination of sheltered waters.

The water along the beach at Nan-as-kee-is Bay was highly phosphorescent, and it was wonderful to bathe after dark, when it seemed as if one swam through liquid fire. Small flatfish startled from their lairs in the sand darted through the water leaving a streak of light like a comet moving swiftly through a dark sky.



INDIAN SUN GOD

surges constantly. "Five lodges stood upon the top of Kee-hin," Sa-sa-watin said, "and in the centre of one lodge, in ancient times, there was a hole or shaft, which led right through the creviced rock down to the vaulted passage way, and by this shaft, in which was hung a rope of twisted cedar branches, escape was planned when foes pressed hard." In later days, the

a peculiar monotonous note or hum, interrupted by a fit of coughing. Looking over in the direction of the sound we saw a wild-looking being with long disheveled hair and beard sitting on a knoll of rock high above the stream. The man was humming a monotonous tune of four notes, repeating it continuously. Near him sat a black mongrel dog. The "wild man" for such he was, raised himself with evident effort and with the aid of a strong stick, half walked, half staggered down the rocks towards the river. Every few yards he stopped and rested, the black dog following every movement of his master. A little can, about the size of a quart lard pail hung from his hand, and when at last he reached the river he dipped it in the stream, then gradually and with many rests he worked his way up the rocks and disappeared in the woods. A few minutes later a wreath of blue smoke rose from the bushes and spread out like a veil above the trees. Curious to know more about the extraordinary creature, we crossed the river to investigate. Finding a little trail leading into the woods in the direction of the smoke, we were startled by a growl and furious barking of the black dog which rushed upon us. The dog was quickly called



GROTESQUE ROCK FORMATION; NEAR BANFIELD CREEK

in by his master whom we found crouched over a dilapidated sheet iron stove set in the middle of the trail. On the stove were a number of small pails of water but not anything cooking in them. The man was dirty. His long and tangled hair and beard spread over his clothes which were almost in rags. We talked to him and found that he had lived his life in the

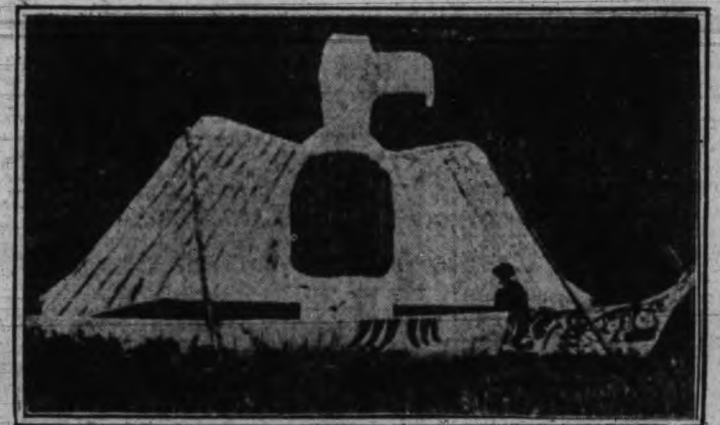


ISLAND INDIANS

time he lived exclusively on deer meat, fish and berries. He trapped marten and bear. His dog's father had been at the death of eighty panthers "and this dog," he said, "at the death of three." Then he told us of his affliction of asthma, and enlarged heart, and how he had built a cabin some distance up Englishman's River but a forest fire had burnt him out even destroying his cooking utensils. His supplies of food were also low but he expected some from the store at Parkville in a few days. (We afterwards heard that the Government allowed him provisions to the value of \$15 per month). We assured him we had food to spare and our

we made a cast over the sandstone ledge which overhangs the river, and almost immediately we hooked a dandy over one pound in weight. The old man was right.

Before breaking camp next morning we gave the old man half the trout, a good supply of provisions and our pots and pans. It was useless to try to get him to return to civilization and enter a nursing home. No—even at the very evening of his days he was determined to stay with the wild life and die as he had lived, in the woods with no companion but his faithful dog, and so it happened, for the next Win-



AN INDIAN GRAVE

ter news was received at Parkville that the old man was dying. A party of men went out to bring him into hospital, but the dog guarding his dying master and fearing mischief refused to let any approach. A bullet put an end to the faithful beast—it was too late—the old man was dead. So they died as they had lived—together—the black mongrel dog and the "Wild Man of Vancouver Island."

We returned to Victoria on the eighteenth day of our holiday, well satisfied with the variety of experiences which had filled our days so fully.



A BEACH SCENE, NAN-AS-KEE-IS BAY, BARKLEY SOUND

THE WILD MAN OF VANCOUVER ISLAND

We returned to Victoria via the Alberni Canal, motoring from Port Alberni to Nanaimo spending one night at the picturesque overhanging ledges of rock which hem in Englishman's River at the "upper bridge."

It was at Englishman's River we encountered the "Wild Man of Vancouver Island." We were pitching our tent in the late afternoon on the south side of the river and just a little above the bridge when we became conscious of

woods and among the mountains which form the backbone of Vancouver Island from Nanaimo north. He was one of a number of miners brought out from England by the late Robert Dunsmyth to work in the coal mines at Nanaimo. A few years later he had taken to the hills and followed the calling of trapper and guide to hunting parties. In time he was weaned from civilization and all it stands for. He rarely visited Nanaimo for provisions but had them delivered to a convenient point from which he packed them into the mountains. Forty years of wild life and he did not want to see a fellow human being and for long stretches of



A SMALL ISLAND, BARKLEY SOUND; NOTE THE EFFECT OF WINTER STORMS UPON THE FOLIAGE



THE ROCK KEE-HIN — AN ANCIENT FORTRESS OF THE OHY-AHT TRIBE

THE PASSING OF THE BACK YARD—By STEPHEN LEACOCK

Another Social Revolution Is Coming Straight at Us, Noted Humorist Says

WE have just found such a charming apartment," said my young friend Mrs. Fanlight. "John and I are perfectly fascinated with it. It's wonderful."

"Have you? Are you? Is it?" I answered.

"It has simply everything," the young lady went on, "heated and lighted and all that, of course, and then an ice cupboard run by steam or something so that we don't have to buy any ice."

"It sounds delightful," I said. "Isn't it? And there's a patent kind of thing that washes the dishes, and an ironing board that falls down out of the wall, a place where the garbage burns itself up—in fact, there is absolutely everything."

"And how," I asked, "do you get from it to the Back Yard?"

"The Back Yard?"

"Yes, how do you manage? Do you go down steps, or in an elevator or what, to get to it?"

"Why, there isn't any Back Yard."

What on earth would we want that for?"

OTHER ESSENTIALS LACKING

"But what about a rain-water barrel?" I persisted. "Haven't you got one?"

"Why, of course not," she said. "But suppose you wanted to get some soft water to wash it—what do you do about it? And do you mean to say you have no ash heap? And where do you hang the clothes? How do you throw things away?"

"I think the janitor attends to all that. And of course the clothes are dried in the patent way by squirting water over them."

"And where do the children play?"

"The children," said Mrs. Fanlight, "why there's a community playground in the apartment with mechanical rocking horses and with an imitation grass plot made of rubber. It's perfectly wonderful."

"I see," I said, "and you don't need a Back Yard any more."

"We never thought about it," she said.

And with that I left her, very sorrowful. For I realized that with the "advance of the rapid age in which we live, another great social revolution is being noiselessly effected—the passing of the Back Yard."

Others have deplored the passing of this and of that which marks the transformations of our time. Tears have been shed over the passing of the stage coach, and the sailing ship, the Passing of the West, and the Passing of the Third Floor Back.

BACK YARDS OF FORMER YEARS

Let it be for me to drop a tear over the ashes—no, into the ashes—of the Back Yard. With the advent of the Up-to-date Apartment Castle, the Boulevard Movement, and the new cleanliness, this beautiful little area of secluded life is vanishing from our cities.

Let me, as a matter of useful historical record, set down what a Back Yard used to be like; or rather, perhaps it will serve the purpose better



The back yard was surrounded by a board fence intended for cats to sit on.

If I describe it as it will no doubt be written up in the Social Encyclopedias of a Hundred Years Hence, thus:

Back Yard (Old Eng. Bugge Yearde; French Jardin de Derrière; Ital. Yardo di Bacco). This name was given to an irregular space in the form of a rectangular parallelogram that was marked out behind the houses of the Nineteenth Century. The back yard was surrounded by a board fence for cats to sit on.

Along the base of the fence of a back yard extended a flower bed in which all the flowers had died and on which had fallen loose stones, half bricks, and other mineral refuse. The growth of burdocks among these still helped to preserve the name "flower bed" in domestic use. It is said that in the Spring time of the year the owners of the back yards were often seen digging furiously among the burdock roots with a view to reviving the "flower bed."

CONTRIBUTION OF THE ROMANS

It was a frequent practice at such

times to insert dahlia roots, gladioli bulbs, and tulips. The digging, however, was all over by the end of May and nothing but the burdocks ever came up.

A back yard usually contained one tree, from which most of the larger branches had been sawed off square and which was said to be an apple tree. The apple tree was used for climbing, for clothes lines, for cat hunting, etc. In the leafiest time of the year, by placing a broken chair at a suitable astronomical angle so as to allow the sun's rays to be partially intercepted, a distinct sensation of shade was obtainable.

The rain-barrel (first introduced by the Romans) and the ash-can (introduced by Charlemagne) were familiar features of the Back Yard.

The principal inhabitants of the Back Yard were children, of whom there were still a great many in the large cities in the Nineteenth Century. Indeed, the Anti-Child Law of the Apartment House Epoch is thought to have greatly assisted in the disappearance of city children.

A BACK YARDLESS WORLD

The Back Yard was used by the children as a general playground, as a football field, as a golf course, as a hockey rink, and as a bowling alley. By an unwritten law of the period, the Rain-Barrel, the Ash-Heap, and the Apple Tree were regarded as the perquisites of children. By a pretty custom also, the children were permitted to smear their faces with the coal dust of the Ash-Heap, and to claim as treasure trove any article found in the Back Yard. The children were assisted in the Back Yard by a Dog (see Article Dog), an animal now extinct.

The passing of the Back Yard is said to have brought a peculiar loneliness to the surviving city children. There is even a legend, sometimes whispered, that the souls of the little children who once played in the Lost Back Yard still haunt the skyscraping apartments that have replaced their vanished playground. But this is probably not true. Their souls are nearer to the sky than that.

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SINCLAIR LEWIS APPEARS IN BOB INGERSOLL ROLE IN NEW NOVEL

Author of "Babbitt" Attacks Christian Church in "Elmer Gantry", the Biography of a Fundamentalist Preacher, a Roaring, Cursing, Ranting, Hypocrite

By W. T. ALLISON

BOB Ingersoll confined himself to rhetorical essays and lectures. If he had only had the story-telling faculty how much wider his influence might have been in his campaign against organized religion! The work of destruction that he left undone, Sinclair Lewis now proposes to carry out by means of a satirical novel, or rather a polemic in story form.

In "Elmer Gantry" the author of "Babbitt" lets loose church which will make all sons of Belial, all those who love darkness rather than light, haw-haw with delight.

Noting the huge success of H. L. Mencken's anti-religious publication, "The American Mercury," Lewis has shrewdly decided to appeal to the large church-hating public in the United States. Nothing is easier than to satirize organized religion, and like Mencken, to whom he dedicates this volume, Lewis is not deterred from lifting up his heel against a venerable institution which is trying to do good in the world by any fear that he may encourage the workers of iniquity.

If we could find any constructive element in his book, any positive teaching, any recognition of the good

work being done by Christianity, or in fact by any kind of religious faith or practice, we might be able to forgive him for the slashing vulgarity of his satire. But the fatal defect in his book is that it is Ingersollian in its negative note and defiantly cynical in its attitude towards an institution which is building up the social fabric and not tearing it down.

PLOT CENTRES ABOUT PREACHER

The plot of the story is very simple. Lewis starts out with the idea of sketching the career and exposing even the secret thoughts of a young

Kansas student who enters the Baptist ministry and is a complete hypocrite. By the use of exaggeration to the nth power, the novelist paints, at nothing in making this central figure of his narrative an object of derision and contempt. He flings away even the conventional method of the creator of character in trying to preserve some sympathy for a bad actor. When Milton drew his portrait of Satan, he gave him one or two admirable qualities which maintain for him the reader's tolerance, but from the time that Gantry enters upon his first pastorate, he is such a coarse, selfish, hard-boiled hypocrite that he disgusts the reader. Babbitt was a coarse citizen but there was something lovable about that loud-mouthed booster; Gantry, however, is thoroughly despicable, so bad that even his own mother, an unsuspecting, small-brained woman begins to dislike him, and to imagine that he is a deceiver. Is this art?

Is not a novelist of Lewis's ability degenerating when he makes a character so loathsome as to be incredible? This to my mind is the great weakness of the story. Everything hinges upon the massive hypocrisy, Gantry, and no reader with any kind of critical discernment can believe that the most arrant scoundrel could possibly act as this man does. Mr. Lewis's zeal in putting on the lampblack has changed his preacher villain from a living creature, as he was in his student days, into a caricature, a caricature. The church has harbored many a wolf in sheep's clothing, many an immoral rogue, but never a parson as foolish as Elmer Gantry.

HELL-CAT GANTRY'S CONVERSION

Gantry appears first of all as a student in a Baptist college in Kansas. He is introduced to us under the name of Hell-cat and when we first see him, he and his chum, an amiable atheist named Jim Letterson, are on an eloquent and pugnacious drunk in a saloon in a town not many miles from the college.

Later in the evening, Elmer and Jim find a couple of their fellow students holding an "evangelistic meeting" on a street corner. A big chap in the crowd begins to heckle the speaker, and Elmer, who is still rather drunk and spoiling for a fight, knocks the interrupter down, and is rescued by the police just when the crowd has closed on him. He goes back to the college, and because of his support of the preaching students, Gantry becomes an object of interest to the Y.M.C.A. workers. They pray for his conversion and do their best to overcome the anti-religious influence of Jim Letterson. But Jim gets the influenza and, while he is in bed, Elmer is taken off to a revival meeting and succumbs to the emotional impact of his mother wringing his hand and begging, "Oh, won't you come? Won't you make your old mother happy?" and a basketball player tapping his other arm and pleading, "Dear old Hell-cat, won't you know the happiness of salvation with us?"

The strain was too much and Hell-cat surrendered. He went to the penitent bench, and, after prayer there, was "stirred to more flamboyant confession." Ten minutes later Elmer made his first conversion. "A pimply youth, long known as a pool-room tout, leaped up, his greasy face working, shrieked, 'O God, forgive me!' butted frenzy through the crowd, ran to the mourners' bench, lay with his mouth frothing in convulsion."

This sentence will give my readers some notion of how Lewis ridicules a revival service. Later he shows how Elmer prepares a Y.M.C.A. ad-

dress by cribbing a sentimental passage from Robert G. Ingersoll. He was tipped off to do this by the cynical Jim, his room-mate, who angered the new convert by telling him not to forget to give credit to Ingersoll when he made his speech. And when the Latin professor of the college complimented Elmer on his deliverance and asked him where he got all his fine ideas and metaphors, Gantry lied, "Oh, I can't hardly call them mine, Professor; I guess I just got them by praying." This was Elmer's first step in hypocrisy.

SATIRE ON THEOLOGICAL STUDENTS

Succumbing to the urgings of his professors that he should enter the ministry, Elmer was fortified by a good drink of whiskey from Jim to endure a prayer-meeting at the President's house on his call. He was duly ordained and in the description of this ceremony in a little Baptist church in Kansas, Lewis seems to be more life-like, more moderate in tone than almost anywhere else in the book. He allows even Gantry to be human enough to be sincere when the hands of the old ministers are laid on his head. He prays, "Dear God—I'll get down to it—not show off but just think of thee—do good—God help me!" Following his ordination, he goes to a Baptist theological course before being ordained.

At the seminary Elmer is not improved spiritually and Lewis seizes the opportunity to satirize the teaching and the student life. In his reproduction of the talk of theological students in their rooms he overshoots the mark. He calls the dormitory Smut Hall and would have us believe that divinity students are a lot of low-browed mooncalves obsessed with the mysteries of sex. This chapter is specially offensive in its reference to Baptist teaching. It is hard to imagine that anything coarser or more irreverent could be written.

INSTEAD OF PREACHING GETS DRUNK

Elmer goes from the seminary to preach on Sundays in a little town near Pittsburgh. He made his pastorate memorable by seducing the daughter of one of his deacons, managed to get out of this scrape all right by sharp practice, and was sent by the dean of the seminary to supply the pulpit of a church in a large city. But on Saturday, while on the train going to Monarch, Elmer fell in with an implement salesman. He drank out of this man's bottle, and although the church in which he had to preach next day was located in the town, actually accepted the strangers' invitation to go to meet his brother salesman in their hotel. He did so, became thoroughly drunk, forgot all about his appointment to preach, and was discovered by a mission worker in a dive on Sunday afternoon. He had a blonde on his knee and was washing down lobster with California claret. Of course Elmer was expelled from the seminary and for a time had to become a traveling salesman to earn a living.

In criticism of this incident, I ask is it not melodramatic in the extreme? Would a young man of Gantry's type in whom self-interest was so strong, begin drinking with a stranger on a train going to a city where he was to preach for a call in a church which would give him a good salary? And even if he would drink on the train, is it credible that he would go to a bag in the city to carouse with a gang of sports drummers? This is absurd.

WOMAN EVANGELIST WORKS PAGAN GODS

But as the story proceeds Sinclair Lewis becomes more melodramatic.

His long account of the association of Gantry with Sharon Falconer, the female evangelist, and her troupe is very amusing but it has many weak spots. Sharon is psychologically impossible. Before an audience she is a mystic, off stage she is a hard business woman. But would even a woman with a dual personality carry on as she did? For example, at her summer home in Virginia, whither Elmer, her first assistant preacher and her paramour, accompanied her, she had a private school in which, clad in night attire, she worshipped the Virgin Mary, Ishtar, Isis and Astarte. In spite of the fact that Mr. Lewis puts poetic prayers into Sharon's mouth, we cannot get over the feeling that he is indulging in a childish piece of impossible fiction. A woman of Sharon's limited intellectuality would never have heard of Ishtar and Astarte.

And what are we to think of a sensible novelist who in his eagerness to make out that traveling evangelists are a lot of hypocrites and faddists, asserts that Sharon's crew of workers, who had to be kept in a house

by themselves instead of at a hotel, had high jinks there, spilled whisky on a carpet, injured furniture with cigarette stubs, broke chairs, leading owners of said houses to believe that they had been "simply raising the very devil?" Ordinary prudence would make such conduct impossible, even if religious people acted thus, which we do not believe.

WHOLE CONGREGATION SOBBED WITH RELIEF

Other impossible incidents could be cited to show that Mr. Lewis departs from reality more than in his earlier novels, but he rises to heights of exaggeration in the latter stretch of the story where he paints the vice crusade and popular success of Gantry in a big church in Zenith, Babbitt's city.

The book winds up on a low note. Gantry becomes involved with his secretary, a saucy lady after his own heart, whom he loves not wisely but too well. She turns out to be a blackmailer. Gantry is saved from disaster by a lawyer member of his church who confronts the woman and

her husband with the record of their criminal past, forces them to write a fake confession, and has this published. The next Sunday Gantry's church is crowded with relieved admirers. They fill the pews, and extend in a long queue down the street. Hardened sinner as he is, Gantry is nervous about going in to preach. But he summons up his courage and to his vast relief the people rose and "cheered—cheered—cheered." He knelt on the platform, holding his hands to them, sobbing and with him they all knelt—and sobbed and prayed, while outside the locked glass door of the church, seeing the mob kneel within, hundreds knelt on the steps of the church, on the sidewalk, all down the block!"

Could American exaggeration outdo this? Lewis is trying to be serious here, but he rises in this last page to a Matterhorn of absurdity.

CHARACTER OF CHRIST ASSAILED

Unfair as this story is to ministers, especially to the Baptists and Methodists, it is not fair to the character of Christ.

(Concluded on page 3 this section)

Early Fruits Gassed to Speed Ripening

Professor Devises Ethylene Treatment of Farm Products to Lengthen Growing and Hasten Marketing

A SCIENTIFIC method of gassing green farm products to hasten their ripening has been adopted commercially in various parts of the country.

The gas method for ripening fruit and vegetables was originated by Dr. R. B. Harvey, plant physiologist of the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station.

Dr. Harvey expects the use of ethylene to lengthen the growing season by ripening immature fruits before the regular season and also to save fruits caught green by frost.

"The expense of the treatment is negligible," says Dr. Harvey. "Ethylene gas costs about four dollars for twenty-five cubic feet, which is sufficient for ten or more carloads of celery, tomatoes or bananas."

"A single dose of ethylene of about two to three cubic feet, costing less than forty cents a carload, is sufficient to produce a remarkable change in the time to ripen bananas and to change their color, flavor and texture to that of fine, ripe fruit."

SUGAR CONTENT INCREASES

"In the commercial treatment of celery with ethylene it was found that the sugar content of the stalks increased twenty to thirty per cent over the untreated material. Immature fruits, such as green tomatoes or muskmelons, can be made marketable, their acidity decreased and their sugar content increased by the use of ethylene."

"Evidently the ethylene accelerates the cleavage of starch in plant tissues and also increases the rate of respiration, resulting in the removal of fruit acids from such acid fruits as tomatoes."

The gas has a widespread application Dr. Harvey explains. "At the station we have ripened practically all of the important fruits and vegetables of tropical and temperate climates. Of the tropical fruits we may now hope to have a greater share available in the north as they may now be shipped in a firm, green condition."

While other gases may be used for ripening fruits, ethylene is the most practical, according to Dr. Harvey. "Propylene, produces a little better flavor in fruits," he says, "but is not available commercially at present. "Acetylene is considerably more toxic than ethylene or propylene and has an unpleasant odor in the com-



The banana ripening room shown in the top picture is equipped for temperature and humidity control and used for ethylene treatment. In the foreground are bunches ripened by the gas and in the background green fruits just placed for ripening. Below, Dr. R. B. Harvey, originator of the gas treatment for immature fruits and vegetables.

mercially available product. The use of acetylene is not recommended.

ETHYLENE IS BEST

"Ethylene is not explosive at many times the required concentration. Ethylene is practically odorless and not poisonous. No effect on men

working in the treating rooms is detectable.

"There is no danger from an asphyxia to those handling the gas. The gas has almost the density of air and diffuses quickly throughout crates of celery or through loose boxes of fruit."

"LAWRENCE OF ARABIA"

Personal Chronicle of the World War's Most Picturesque Crusader Shames Fiction for Adventure and Thrill

THERE is little need for fiction when such an amazing personal record as "Revolt in the Desert" is available.

This is the chronicle of one of the most romantic young persons of all time. Lawrence of Arabia, who readily could pass as a mythical figure did he not bob up now and again in some role that invites and challenges all modern-day Homers.

Here is a book to make fictioneers blush for their inadequacies of imagination! Consider, for a moment, this fellow Lawrence, Col. Thomas Edward Lawrence, late of His Majesty's Intelligence Service! It is but in keeping with his history that he fled from the attention his exploits could not help but attract and assumed a name and brief anonymity in the royal air force; that he spurred a title, asking instead justice from the public opinion for his friends of the desert and that he turned up again a private in the British tank corps.

Completely without desire for glory and with small respect for his superiors, Lawrence is to this day a little understood man. When the war began he sought to enlist, was turned down for physical reasons and wound up in the intelligence service. While at Oxford he had been a student of Arabic interested in Orientalism and Egyptological research. Without a wave of farewell he went into the desert and lived as a tribesman among the desert folk to get his thesis. And here was the man who, although an alien, yes, a hated Christian, came to lead the Arab armies and to bring about that great revolt of the Arabs against the Turks, thus allowing his English homeland to the face of interference from his home government, in the face of his white skin and occidental manners and breeding! Where in all history is there a parallel?

The "Beau Geste" and sexul sheiks of the movies are reduced to



"Lawrence of Arabia"

their cheap fictional inanities in the presence of this fellow, still alive and still in his thirties.

Well, Lawrence has at last told his story. Once before he had written it, a story penned here and there, wherever night happened to overtake him. It was stolen when he left his handbag unguarded for a moment in a railroad station at Reading, England. He rewrote the entire story from memory. And this is it.

Cutting back to his exploits: with Turkey aligned against Britain it was, naturally, part of the British programme to use to advantage the unrest of the Arabs against the Turks. There was, too, that smouldering revolt of the Young Turks, following their outbreak of 1908. British diplomacy offered aid to the Arabs, and Lawrence was in Cairo, ostensibly a camp follower. His work was among the humbler classes and his knowledge of them was so

keen that he could mould them as he wished.

Meanwhile the British had met disaster at Kut-el-Amara, the Turks menaced the Suez Canal, an earlier Arab revolt had begun to go to pieces from lack of supplies and general aid, the Arab chieftain Faisal was stranded in the hills without munitions. Generally, things looked very black. Lawrence, only twenty-eight, had bobbed up as editor of an Arab propaganda newspaper, was looked upon by headquarters as an upstart, and was about to be eliminated.

As usual he acted fast and effectively. He began to make himself obnoxious to his military superiors and, asking for a leave, got it. His adventure had but begun! Absolutely without authority, passes or credentials he jumped a naval vessel, presumably for a "joy ride" down the Red Sea, picked up Sir Richard Stokes and, when next heard of, we find him clad in the garb of the Arab on his way to the abandoned Faisal to see what could be done and to find lone-handed "some yet unknown master spirit who would carry the revolt to the goal I conceived for it—a flame of enthusiasm that would set the desert on fire."

This personality he found when he encountered Faisal for the first time, and few who read will soon forget this meeting. "In an inner court stood a white figure waiting tensely for me. At first glance I knew this was the man I had come to Arabia to seek. Faisal . . . very tall and pillar-like, slender in his long white silk robes and brown headcloth. . . his eyelids were drooped, and his black beard and colorless face were like a mask against the strange, still watchfulness of his body." "That that off your memory if you can! This fellow Lawrence not only can fight and adventure and conspire—he can write. And how! One recalls a white figure waiting tensely for me. As history has recorded, he became the uncrowned king of the desert tribes and led them to victorious revolt and, presto, he was gone—away to new places and new adventures. A vivid, amazing person.

The whole story is here. This is not a mere book of the month. This is one of those books that happens once in a lifetime, if then.

HERE IS SMART PARSHATTERS' ANSWER TO EASTER CHALLENGE



"Seductive grayish rose" felt

Dear Cousin:

Yesterday, Aunt Louise and I lunched together and though I am sure both of us had honorable intentions not to run my poor father in debt, each of us felt a desire to express ourselves in Spring millinery.

It all began harmlessly enough, talking casually about Easter which is now at least a month away, and having mentioned it, we had our luncheon short without dessert in order to have a long afternoon for shopping. And we really got very much in the spirit of Spring. For hats are ever so interesting, this year, and though they don't seem radically different from what we have been having, they are enough to make you want to scrap all previous editions of millinery.

ORDERED THREE

I fell shamelessly from grace and ordered three hats. One that intrigued me particularly was at Marie Alphonsine's. It is of felt in the most seductive shade of grayish rose, upturned in front and pinched in on the crown, and at the side was a lovely soft pompon effect of even more faded taffeta.

My second defeat occurred at Suzy's. There I found a sporty hat that just matched in color and feeling my new green sport dress, and I felt there was nothing to do about the matter but bring together these two kindred garments.

This one, a photograph of which I am sending you, is made of green grosgrain ribbon, put together with a lacey stitch in silk that is just a shade or so lighter. The brim turns down all the way around and the crown can be folded slightly or worn plain—I think I shall wear it plain.

A sport hat not relieved of its plainness in some way, always seems to me to lack something. And this one, while sporty in line, is very feminine in treatment. It will be very attractive with white dresses, or I could wear it with my navy blue suit if the desire possessed me.

But of course, I realized I didn't want it for my suit at all when temptation knocked for the third time at my door and found me saying, "Yes, be sure to have it ready



Strands of green grosgrain—for sport

in a week," to a third model which had its own scarf, which I, too, had to have.

BLUE AND GOLD

It is made of black taffeta, with a crown of Roman striped ribbon and a band of black elze ribbon about the crown. All the nice shades of blue and gold that I particularly care for are repeated in the colored section, and the scarf is a real joy in those gorgeous shades—I needed a scarf anyhow.

You can see that I burst out into color, and greeted Spring in its own language. So did Aunt Louise. She surprised me by forsaking felt and buying a straw model in green with a closely fitted cap effect in the front and an extension of flowers further back on the crown—the flowers are of light and dark shades of green. Across the face is a tiny insert of green grosgrain ribbon. It is very stunning on Aunt Louise because she has the strong type of features that can be treated so uncompromisingly and never mind at all. Lewis makes this sort of millinery marvelously.

I noticed that many of the new bangkoks and felt are up in the front and trimmed across the back with a flat bow or some flat arrangement of velvet. Yet I saw ever so many that were up in back and down in the front and folded at either side of the brim to accent the side ever so slightly. I did not see many large hats, possibly because we did not look for them. Large hats are nearly always made up for foreign trade, since French women do not take kindly to them.

WHY WORRY NOW?

I have not yet broken the news to father of my afternoon's extravagance. The bills will not be in for a few weeks, and no use spilling his days before I have to. I have no desire to make him unhappy now since he is in such a pleasant mood and has all but promised to take us to Spain for Easter. You know he is the dearest thing in the whole world, even though a dashy as to the amount of money needed to keep an unmarried daughter from looking too pitiable. All my love

GERMAINE.



Straw, with green flowered crown

Robert Connell Finds Beetles 100,000 Years Old At Cordova Bay

LIFE AND HISTORY OF OTHER TIMES REVEALED IN EXPOSURES OF CLIFFS AND ANCIENT SWAMP THERE

By ROBERT CONNELL

EVERYONE knows Margaret Bay near Gordon Head, one of the most delightful of the smaller bays open to the public.

Reached by a wicket from the road and by a pretty woodland path, at this season lined with flowering currant, its east boundary is the northern continuation of the strip of volcanic rock of which Gordon Head is a projecting hooklike part. Its gracefully curving shore terminates on the west with an extension of the same rock, a rough and jagged mass cemented fragments and penetrating dykes.

On rounding this it is seen to be a very narrow, almost knife-edge point of glacial accumulations above, resting on the broader base of solid rock, and the steep plant-covered slopes on the north almost meeting the ones on the Margaret Bay side. This point is Cormorant Point, named after H.M. paddle-sloop Cormorant, six guns, on this station 1845-50, the first naval steam vessel in these waters. (Walbran.) Gordon Head was named after Capt. the Hon. John Gordon of H.M.S. America, brother of the Earl of Aberdeen, who was Prime Minister when the Crimean War began, and not after Commander Gordon of the Cormorant.

When the last of the rock has been traversed and the beginning of the Cordova Bay beach is reached a glance to the left shows high cliffs of clay, sand, and gravel, whose base is somewhat concealed by alders and maples, elderberry and salmonberry. These cliffs reach an altitude of 180 feet above the shoreline, but their front is partially broken by the refuse from the continual sliding of the incoherent materials of which they are composed. Water runs out from them in swift little streams across the sands, and occasional glimpses may be caught of the source in water trickling down the face of beds of clay.

These beds form the water-bed along which the water, which has percolated through the overlying sand and gravel until it reached the previous clay, now passes seaward by the slight inclination of the deposits to the north. This inclination with the wet and slippery upper surface of the clay is the cause of the present falling away of the cliffs, and not erosion by the sea. In spite of the protecting mounds of fallen debris at their foot the landfalls still continue, and alders, fir, and at one point, orchard-trees come crashing down from above.

It will be noticed that Cowichan Head, the bare rocky cliff to the north of Cordova Bay, and the similar cliff which forms the south end of James Island, are of the same formation. The members of the Upper Glacial Club pursue their favorite game on the top of its southern extension, and the villas of the Uplands look away from its eastern slopes to the islands of the Straits. Eventually, the cliffs will reach a stage of equilibrium, as increasingly the fallen materials accumulate beyond the reach of the waves; they will lose at the same time their precipitous character and become simply steep grass-grown slopes.

A BED OF LIGNITE

It is now several years since my attention was first called by a resident to the presence of a bed of lignite at the foot of the cliffs, but at the time I paid little attention to it. Lignite, I may say in passing, is a term used for young coal, plant remains at a stage intermediate between peat and soft coal such as we get from the mines of the Nanaimo district.

Two things seem indispensable to a good quality of coal: a deposit of vegetable matter and the elapse of a period of time sufficiently long to allow of complete carbonization and consolidation of the deposit, with the attendant circumstances of long-continued pressure. Tertiary coals, such as are mined in the State of Washington, are generally too soft and ash-forming. The coal of central and northern Alberta is of the very latest Cretaceous age, and frequently crumbles into small fragments if exposed to the atmosphere outside. The coals of the Crow's Nest district are of Lower Cretaceous age while those of Nanaimo are of Upper Cretaceous.

THE CONTENTS OF AN INTERGLACIAL SWAMP

A few weeks ago I was thinking of the possibility of insects being entrapped in some of our interglacial deposits of freshwater origin and the interest there would be in their fossils. So being free one afternoon when the tide was low (a prerequisite for comfortably rounding Cormorant Point) I set off for these cliffs, and in due course found myself at the lignite deposit.

Although the beds of clay, sand, and lignite are practically horizontal, I discovered that the only portion of the lignite at present visible has been so turned up by the pressure of the nearly two hundred feet of superimposed beds above that it now dips steeply upwards toward the cliff base, and in this new position the underlying clay also partakes. The latter is very finely bedded and pale.

From the presence in it of lime there have been formed along the planes of sedimentation large numbers of flat concretions. These are of a variety of shapes. Some are of dumb-bell pattern, others oval or circular, and in one case I discovered a flattened ring like a quilt. Unfortunately I had broken it before its form was recognized. The edges of the clay-beds thus tilted backwards stand up just above the level of the shore-sand, and from its unctuous and adhesive character it asserts its presence even if the eye should miss it.

At its junction with the old swamp deposit the clay is darker in color and is also more massive and contains flattened charcoal-like fragments. The lignite bed is about two and a half feet thick and splits easily parallel with its bedding. In color it is dark brown; at times almost black, but sometimes reddish from the presence of iron. It consists of vegetable matter, much of it beyond recognition, but there are also pieces of wood, branches and stems, blades of coarse grasses, seeds

of various kinds, flattened needles of conifers, and very rarely the impressions of leaves.

Among this accumulation of bygone plant-life, then, I was at work when suddenly on a freshly opened surface I saw a gleam of metallic green. Out came the magnifying glass and to my delight I found myself looking at the wing-case of a small beetle. It was less than a quarter of an inch long, but the parallel ribbing could be seen. In color it matched those brilliant emerald and copper beetles which are common in Summer.

Thus encouraged I proceeded and in the course of an hour I had obtained several of these wing-cases. A week later I returned and on this occasion got a group of two pairs with a leg, and with the single pairs I found occasionally the thorax. Under the stronger magnification at home I was able to see distinctly the dotted markings of the latter. Unfortunately prolonged exposure to the sun tends to disintegrate both the form and unless some covering like shellac is placed over the object. On this second visit I also got the wing-covers of a larger beetle without any metallic sheen or color.

If the metallic beetles belong to the family of the Buprestidae, noted for their tree-ravages, it is easy to see how they came to be associated with these swamp-plant and forest remains, but their state of preservation in the damp embrace of the vegetable layers is remarkable. The coniferous seeds are very small and resemble in shape those of the Sitka spruce of the present day.

Another seed, still more plentiful, appears to be that of an umbelliferous plant, flat and round to oval, with an encircling suture or splitting-line and sometimes a tiny stalk. The wood appears to be coniferous, probably Sitka spruce, but I have not yet been able to make a positive identification.

THE STORY OF THE LIGNITE

Above the lignite is a bed of bluish clay containing marine shells such as are frequently met with in the Maywood clays in the neighborhood of Victoria. Above this cliff is a succession of sands with some gravel and less clay. What light do they throw on the history of the swamp-deposits? Evidently at the close of the first glaciation and while the ice was in retreat this shore-line was above sea-level and in its proximity trees and plants grew. It is very probable, I think, that there was at one time a good deal of vegetation, including forest, for pieces of carbonized wood are found scattered through the clays here and there throughout the Victoria district.

When improvement work was being done a dozen years or more ago on Henry Street, Victoria West, I found several pieces of carbonized wood in the excavated material. But later the land sank slowly until the vegetation-filled hollows were covered with clay in which lived such shell-animals as cockles, clams, etc., while on the small boulders colonies of barnacles made their homes. Then on top of the clay and its inhabitants came deposits of gravel and sand and clay as the land still slowly sank, until finally the whole of this 180 feet of sedimentary accumulations was beneath the sea.

From the fineness of the clay in

some of the beds and its clearly defined stratification we can read something of the conditions of its deposition. It must have been laid down in very quiet water where no wave-action could reach it, and the thin and regular bedding would point to the seasonal changes. It was probably fed from some great glacial streams whose waters in the interglacial summers came down thick and turbid with mud from the melting ice and the upland valleys. Thus the years would be recorded much as the age of a tree is by the annual rings of growth. If this were the case the coarser deposits might represent forward movements of the ice, changing the nature of the load carried by the streams from rock-flour to sand and even coarse gravel. On the other hand they might be

produced by changes in the courses of the rivers. The summit of the cliff is composed of unstratified till.

READING THE FACE OF THE CLIFF

Last Saturday afternoon I revisited the cliffs with my companion of many trips, A. H. Marrion, and while I was engaged with the beetles he explored the cliffs above. Joining him later he called my attention to two exceedingly interesting features.

One is a very curiously contorted bed of clay less than a foot thick and extending along the cliff about half-way up, which looks for all the world like one of the geological diagrams of closely folded mountains, except that there are no faults. Perhaps the best idea I can give of it,

short of a picture, is to liken it to the sinuities in a larval or reptile when you move it rapidly at one end while the other is free. Imagine these curves pressing fast on each other, sometimes overlapping the one in front and occasionally breaking into smaller curves, and the whole suddenly transformed into a stillness of movement, and you will have some faint idea of the clay-bed's contortion. Some pressure from the slides connected with the laying down of the bed above seems to have compressed and shortened the more plastic clay below.

The other feature is an interesting "unconformity" as geologists call it. A thick bed of sandy clay has been deeply and irregularly eroded before the sands above were deposited upon it. The force which did it came at right angles to the cliff-exposure. From the character of the erosion I should say it was done by floating ice grounding on the bottom, for the contour of the clay resembles strongly that of the groovings on glaciated rocks. This would still further confirm the association of the upper layers with the gradual on-coming of the ice again, and the separation in Summer of large blocks from the parent sheet. The line of demarcation between the eroded clay and the sand above is marked by a line of red, the result of oxidation, and in the angles there are little patches of coarse gravel.

At present the vegetation on the soft banks of moist sand and clay which slope steeply from the cliffs is almost entirely the showy "colts-foot" with its large deeply indented leaves with softly matted white hairs beneath and with heads of white flowers. Further down salmonberry and elderberry struggle for life.

There is thus a story on the face of the cliff which reaches back a hundred thousand years or more to the time when the plants of the lignite bed grew on the land recently freed from ice and the beetles flashed their green coats in the light of the Summer sun, and which is still in progress with the breaking down of the beds and the upgrowth of new plant-life on the ruins.

A VISIT TO SCARBORO HEIGHTS, TORONTO

On my only visit to Toronto some years ago I spent an afternoon at Scarboro Heights on the shore of Lake Ontario on the outer margin of the city. My old friend Archdeacon Collison of Quimichan accompanied me. I forgot precisely how far off we went by car but when we stopped we were among prosperous-looking farms. Following a rude road towards the lake we crossed some rough grassy land where Michaelmas daisies and yellow toad-flax were still blooming though it was the end of September.

Soon we came out above the cliffs or "heights," and following a foot-path along the crest we were able to get several excellent views of the deposits of which they were formed. They resemble very closely the cliffs at Cordova Bay I have described and, more than that, they correspond in history. Like them they are composed of a great series of interglacial deposits, and constitute one of the finest sections in the east. They are known geologically as the Toronto

Formation. Curiously, the altitude of Scarboro Heights is almost identical with that of the Cordova Bay cliffs, 185 feet.

As one would expect, these deposits have been very thoroughly examined and the result has been the discovery of a varied collection of fossil remains of both plants and animals. These include elephants, bison, deer, bear, among the mammals. Forty-two species of flowering plants are represented, among them thirty recognizable trees. Such southern kinds as the paw-paw, and the Osage orange are mingled with oak, maple, hickory, basswood, wild-plum, and red cedar.

From this it is evident that the climate of the Toronto region some hundreds of thousands of years ago was warmer than now and resembled that of Ohio or Pennsylvania of today.

Of insects seventy-two species have been found all but two of which are extinct at the present time. If you look up Coleman's "Elementary Geology" you will see a photograph of beetles from these beds some of which resemble those from Cordova Bay. There are, in addition, freshwater shells of modern type.

The formation is thought to have been formed in the first of the several interglacial periods during which the eastern ice-sheet retreated. The clays, sands, etc., were deposited in a primitive Lake Ontario by a river from the north fed by the retreating ice. It is estimated that the length of the period of warmth represented

SINCLAIR LEWIS APPEARS IN NEW NOVEL

(Continued from page 2 this section)

odists, although Lewis makes insulting remarks also about Roman Catholics and Christian Scientists, nauseating as it is at times in describing Gantry's amours, melodramatic as it is in almost every chapter, it is extremely interesting.

In order to do justice to Lewis I will say that he has a marvelous eye for the little things of life which invest a story with compelling charm.

And, in order to be scrupulously fair, I wish to say that many of the minor characters, even three or four of the ministers are drawn true to life, although not one of them is the normal type. More than that, the faults and failings, the narrowness and ignorance of church members and preachers, are often not overstated, and deserve to be satirized, but the whole impression one gets from the novel is that Lewis is an enemy of religion. He puts a speech into the mouth of one of the doubting Thomases in the ministry in which he goes so far as to assail the character of Christ, and for this and for every other evil influence of the book, I look upon it as a diabolically clever but diabolically harmful polemic against the Christian religion and its ministers.

The church will outlive it just as she has survived the assaults of Ingerson and Gibbon and hundreds of other enemies from the days of Domitian to the present. But there is no doubt in my mind that this novel will do irreparable injury to uneducated readers who will take Lewis's cynical make-believe for a true reflection of the church life of to-day.

by these great yellow cliffs must have been between 75,000 and 100,000 years.

A LIGNITE STRIP ON DENMAN ISLAND

Under the leadership of Archdeacon Collison I paid a flying visit to the east coast of Denman Island several years ago. We crossed from Union Bay to the Beak Point and followed the shore south towards Komah Bluff. On the beach we came across a number of large fragments of what looked at first sight like partially fossilized wood. A closer examination, however, showed it to be composed of swamp-plants matted together, in fact, a lignite strip, like that of Cordova Bay, but not so advanced in progress towards coal.

The source of the fragments, some of which were several feet long, we found to be high up on the cliff above, fifty or sixty feet I should say from memory. It stretched, a long narrow band parallel with the shore, along the face for several hundred feet. From its thinness one would judge that it was but the outer edge of the original deposit, but whether the remainder had been eroded or was still within the cliff could not be decided.

There must be a number of these old deposits along the coast of Vancouver Island and its smaller neighbors, and perhaps this account of the contents of the Cordova Bay one (as known from a very cursory examination) and of the history they uncover may arouse the curiosity of some of my readers.

LITERARY NOTES

The news that Colonel T. E. Lawrence's story of his war adventures is to be published in a limited edition by George H. Doran Co. at \$200.00 a copy comes simultaneously with the news that Lowell Thomas's famous book "With Lawrence in Arabia" is to be translated into Arabic at the request of King Faisal. It was Thomas's book which first dragged Colonel Lawrence from his self-effacement into world-wide prominence. "With Lawrence in Arabia" has just gone into its twelfth big edition.

Collectors of Canadiana who possess "The Flag and Other Poems," "The Armistice and Other Poems," "The Seekers, an Indian Mystery Play" and "The Birth of Montreal, a Chronicle Play" by Amy Redpath Roddick of Montreal, will be interested to learn that this eastern poetess has gone back to remote times for subjects in a new volume, "In a Vientian Garden and St. Ursula," which contains two poetic dramas. The first drama, "In a Vientian Garden," was suggested by a tale in the Gesta Romanorum. The second play has for its heroine, St. Ursula, daughter of Domitian, king of West Britain in the fifth century.

A volume that may be regarded as a hardy perennial is that in which the committee chosen by the American Society of Arts and Sciences collects each year the three prize-winning short stories under the O. Henry Memorial Award and others singled out for honorable mention. The 1927 volume is just to hand under the editorship of Blanche Colton Williams. The three prize-winners were Wilbur Daniel Steele, author of "Bubblers"; Sherwood Anderson author of "Death in the Woods"; and James Branch Cabell, author of "What Saraid Wanted."

Weekend Cables and Special Dispatches From Across the Atlantic

British Premier's Son Shocks London With His Comment on Radical Book

Scandalous Novel, "Crazy Pavements," Paints Tory Society at Its Worst

Oliver Baldwin Endorses the Book, Comforting Himself That Such Characters Vote Tory

London, April 2.—"Thank God, all these people vote Tory!"

From his quiet farm house some miles from the famous University of Oxford, Oliver Baldwin, Socialist son of the Conservative Prime Minister of Great Britain, has just dropped this heavy brick on the political party of his illustrious father.

It's the talk of London. Wherever men and women interested in politics get together, they are talking about Oliver. This pale young man with his pale straw-colored moustache, who looks like a poet but is an ardent propagandist and speaker for the Labor party, has once more shown his withering contempt for the people who fill the campaign "chests of the great political party his father leads in Parliament and the country.

IN A BOOK OF REVIEW

Singularly enough, the dynamite he scattered around with so nonchalant a hand did not come in a political speech nor even in a serious economic article. It was only a book review he contributed to The Daily Herald, official organ of the Labor-Socialist party.

Beverly Nichols, twenty-five, one of the most brilliant young men recently to graduate from Oxford, has just written a blistering novel called "Crazy Pavements." It deals with the life, manners and morals of one set of the exclusive society of Mayfair. With three exceptions, there is not a decent person in the book. And they are "outsiders." The society people are all parasites, diplomats, cocaine fiends, grafters, wasters, rounders and duffers.

The Tory premier's son, taking his pen in hand, had this to say about it: "If readers of our paper are interested to know how a certain sect of high society lives, or how gossip writers invent their paragraphs or how petty and small and vicious the lives of these aristocrats can be, this book will enlighten them."

IGNORE DAYS' TROUBLES
"It seems incredible that this sect of the comfortable class can lead such lives without a care or a thought for the extraordinary troubles of the present day. That such flaunting of wealth can be so thoughtlessly carried on, with over 1,000,000 unemployed in this small island and 2,000,000 on the Poor Law, with deep class-hatred stirring the very vitals of society—seems incredible when we realize that



Oliver Baldwin (below) and Beverly Nichols

these same people have read the history of the French revolution and know something of Russia in 1917. I only received one comfort from the reading of this clever book, and that was with a fervent sigh and the outspoken assurance: "Thank God all these people vote Tory!"

other struggling professional men. If the artist is to be granted these privileges on the ground that he is by temperament a bad business man ("the average artist," says Sir William Orpen, R.A., chairman of the exhibitions, "has only the haziest notions of salesmanship"), why not the poet and author, who are equally helpless in such matters? Like the artist, when they are well known their work sells well, but before they have established a reputation they can hardly ever afford to bring it to the notice of prospective purchasers. A fund to enable them to publish their early efforts would fill a sore need among struggling men of letters, but it would be a responsible task to decide whose work was worthy of selection.

FISH-WIVES? OH, NO!

London, April 2.—From time immemorial women who work with fish have been called fish-wives in England, a name reflecting their general unattractiveness and lack of refinement. But this year all the women appeared in modish short skirts, silk stockings and bobbed hair. Now they will be called "fish-fairies."

KING HOLDS SMALL PARTIES IN AFTERNOONS

He Revives Form of Entertainment Similar to Select Levees of George III.

Premier Baldwin Presented With "Varsity 1927 Fly" By Fishing Fans

(Reuter's Special to The Victoria Times)

London, April 2.—The new type of afternoon parties which the King and Queen are giving at Buckingham Palace recall the informality which characterized drawing-rooms and levees in the time of George III. Such functions were then held every week, and, with only a score of guests, mostly well-known to the King and Queen, there was a very free and easy atmosphere, personal greeting and even long conversations between the Royal circle and the guests being quite the order of the day.

MR. BALDWIN'S NEW HONOR

Premier Baldwin's outdoor exercises have never included fly-fishing, but he knows all about fly-fishing. In his walks abroad he has seen thousands of them pursuing their sport, and now these devotees, through their very exclusive organization, the Flyfishers' Club of London, have paid the Prime Minister the honor of presenting him with what is called "The Varsity 1927 Fly," made up in two pieces and cast of the line. The fly is constructed in beautiful sky blue and gold coloring, and is an even more attractive symbol than the fly, which was presented to Lord Jellicoe by the club last year.

A STORY OF AN ANGLER

There is some special significance in these presentations of which the layman knows nothing. To celebrate the conferring of this distinction, Mr. Baldwin has just been entertained by the members of the Flyfishers' Club. The company included famous soldiers, sailors, diplomats, literary men, judges, members of the bar, and members of both houses of Parliament. The function took place in Fishmongers' Hall, and Mr. Baldwin's speech of thanks was a prose poem idealizing life in the open. He told a story of a fisherman, who, early in life, selected a spot beside a beautiful pool where he made his home.

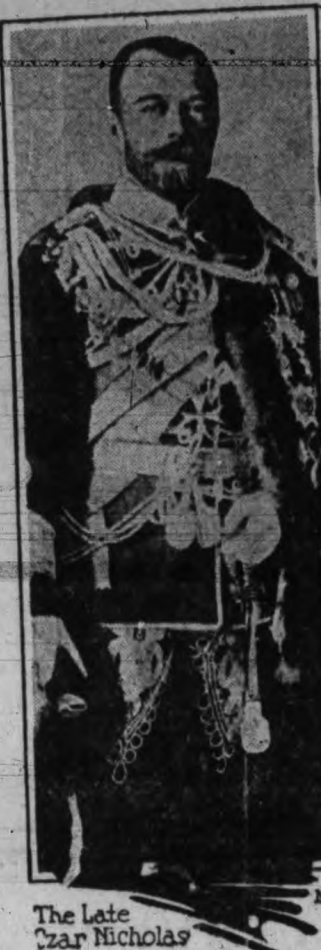
When I die, said the fisherman towards the end of his days, "Let my body be cremated and my ashes scattered in that pool, where I have spent the happiest afternoons of my life."

"That desire," commented Mr. Baldwin, "is understandable. You cannot imagine a man desiring to be buried in a golf tee."

Somerset Villagers Woo Orchards For Big Apple Crop

Carhampton, Somerset, April 2.—Apples should be plentiful in Somerset next season. The orchards have been properly "wassailed" by the Somerset villagers in accordance with an ancient custom which has been long neglected of recent years. Songs were sung appealing to the trees for a bountiful harvest next year, and there was endless sun-firing, shouting and drinking of cider. Villagers circled about the larger trees and placed toast soaked in cider in the forks of the trees for the robins. The custom is an inheritance from pagan days when there was a belief in tree spirits.

Russian Pomp Goes Under the Hammer



The Late Czar Nicholas



Emblems of vanished Russian pomp and power—a nuptial crown, an imperial brooch, a royal snuff box—were under the hammer of the late Czar Nicholas and the Czarina are to be sold to anyone wanting a nuptial crown, an imperial brooch, or a royal snuff box badly enough to offer the highest bid.

A KING IN THE MAKING FOR ALBANIA AS POWERS PLAY THEIR RIVAL GAMES

LONDON, April 2.—Again the cry of "pope" is raised over the ceaselessly smouldering Balkans.

Italy anxiously informs England that Yugoslavia, backed by French contempt, is invading Albania to overthrow the Tirana Government, with which Mussolini recently consummated an at least defensive alliance. And Great Britain, apparently, accords Italy tacit support of its determination to preserve the Albanian status quo.

Thus the eyes of Europe are turned with intense interest upon a unique character—Ahmed Zogu Bey—president of the Albanian Republic.

Don't be surprised if your newspaper informs you one of these days that Zogu Bey has proclaimed himself King of Albania, thus becoming the first Moslem ruler of a European nation.

It will be none of the great international romances. It will mean one more advance in the Mussolini policy of dominance in the Balkans. It will be one more Italian threat to Yugoslavia and Greece, both of which are not exactly on good terms with the Fascist dictator.

Zogu Bey's career is a good and parcel of the story of Albania which has been independent only since 1912. By consent of the powers, Prince William of Wied, a German, was made ruler of Albania in 1914. When the war broke out he fled. Then the Austrian army swept in, to be driven out later by the Italians. Notwithstanding the Italian soldiers' withdrawal after the war, Italian influences have been felt ever since.

Although the bulk of the million Albanians is Moslem, there has always been a considerable degree of religious tolerance. This is demonstrated by the fact that a couple of years ago the head of the government was Monsignor Fan Noli, an Orthodox Catholic priest, who for a time resided in the United States. He fell because it was believed he was too much under Italy's thumb.

As he left the country for exile in Belgrade, Ahmed, also an exile there, returned to Albania and made himself President. Supposedly of pro-Yugoslav sympathies, Zogu began to make a noise like progress. He built 125 miles of road and the first railway, a stretch of twenty-five miles between the seaport Durazzo and Tirana.

Then one day he signed with Italy, a treaty making Albania a virtual military protectorate of Italy. Nominally, it safeguards the political and territorial status quo of Albania. The two countries agreed to conclude no political or military pact prejudicial to each other.

In reality, the treaty means that Albania can't deal with Yugoslavia or Greece without Italy's consent; that Italy will send troops to defend Albania against Yugoslavia in case of need; that Italy is pursuing her policy of making the Adriatic an Italian lake. The treaty created a crisis in Yugoslavia and brought about the fall of the cabinet.

Freely from the fear of Yugoslavia, Zogu has been putting on airs. He

GREATEST ZOO FOR WILD LIFE BEING CREATED

Jungle Land, 400 Acres in Extent, Planned by Zoological Society of London

Animals Will Run Free; Tropical Special to be Warmed By Electricity

(Reuter's Special to The Victoria Times)

London, April 2.—An aerodrome may be one of the features of the 400-acre jungle on the edge of the Chilterns which is to be created by the Zoological Society of London.

"The air is the highway of the future," Dr. P. Chalmers Mitchell, secretary to the Society, said in an interview. "I am in favor of space being left in the jungle for an aeroplane to land. It has been predicted that when the new zoo is completed—forty years hence—airplanes will be a popular form of travel. One of our first considerations will be the provision of a motor car park."

"The great thing about our scheme is that the animals will live in the rough places they like and not in the tidy places that gardeners like. There will be nowhere else quite like it in the world. The nearest approach is Hagenbeck's Zoo at Hamburg, but that is all plaster and patchwork. Ours will be Nature herself."

A CUNNING DISGUISE

The jungle will be contrived so cunningly that there will be no visible fence and no visible house; even the human visitor will rarely be seen. Each animal will live in an environment closely resembling that of its native home, since the jungle will be divided into characteristic areas, with typically Oriental, African, American, and European panoramas, and so on.

"I anticipate no trouble whatever in keeping tropical animals in England. Remember that in most parts of the tropics the nights are cold. The important thing for a wild animal is not heat, but shelter from the wind. The ideal arrangement is the provision of wind screens, and electrically heated warm plates on which the animal can rest. The most delicate monkeys which have never been kept successfully in England before have fared admirably in an experimental monkey house I had built two or three years ago. They had constant access to the cold air, and electrically warmed shelves on which to sit."

SAFETY OF BARS

"Animals that have been kept behind iron bars will be disturbed until they discover that a ditch is as good protection as a cage. An animal in a cage has more than the illusion of freedom. It has the fact of freedom. It regards the cage as its private property, and has no idea that it is being kept in restraint. Wild animal in a cage is not a prisoner. It appreciates the security of iron bars and resents intrusion."

"The great advantage of the jungle will be that it will be possible to give the animals proper exercise. When an animal is exercised in a narrow yard the ground is speedily trampled into mud. Each animal will have twenty to thirty times as much space in which to move as it has at present."

Hot Dog Craze Gains in London

London, April 2.—"Hot dogs" at 2 or 3 a.m., just before Home Sweet Home and God Save the King are played, have become all the go in London society circles.

Various styles of "hot dogs" are served, but they are all made, nevertheless, by the four competing firms which claim to be the sole originators of the hot dog craze in England. New pure food laws, effective January 1 last, also helped to popularize the sausage. Formerly, all popular dishes regularly had their little doses of boric acid, but the regulations now prohibit that. Dancers now eat the sausage, and the people eat the sausage for a good time always appreciate.

Lady Mainwaring and Lady Mary Ashley Cooper have done much to popularize the early morning sausage. Prince George, the King's son-in-law, is an addict.

Blames Parliament For Cigarette Habit

London, April 2.—Sir Austen Chamberlain, secretary of state for foreign affairs, attributes his cigarette smoking habit to the influence of the House of Commons. "You know they hove you down in the House," he said, "if you pull out a pipe or cigar and try to smoke either. So parliamentarians are sort of inevitably thrown back on the cigarette."

Adopted a rigid royal etiquette in the presidential palace and surrounded himself with a bodyguard of courtiers and soldiers most of whom are Russian "White" refugees, who are gorgeously uniformed.

And when the proper time arrives, it is now believed he will proclaim himself King Ahmed the First. And Mussolini will smile his approval.

TOO GENEROUS



Pretty Lady Robert Innes Ker, the former Josie Collins, actress, explained in the London bankruptcy court that excessive generosity to her friends was largely responsible for her insolvency. Liabilities of \$20,000, with assets of less than \$500, were set forth by Lady Ker.

HERE'S HOW BETTING ODDS ARE SET FOR ENGLISH RACES

(Reuter's Special to The Victoria Times)

London, April 2.—"The card will be called on the Lincoln Handicap and the Grand National at the Victoria Club on Monday evening next."

How many people have even a vague idea what the operation of "calling the card" means?

Probably few, outside the members of a club like the Victoria or the Beaufort, for when the card is being called outsiders are rightly excluded from the precincts of the establishment.

The call-over takes place in the billiard room at the Victoria, the table being covered for the time being, and the chairman of the club takes charge of the proceedings. Armed with the gavel of his office, he rises in his seat, and there is a hush in the buzz of conversation of the big men of the ring who fill the room. The name of the first horse on the list is called, and the chairman calmly waits for the business of betting to begin.

SUPPORTING ASTERUS

Let us suppose that the horse in question is Asterus, the French candidate for the Lincoln, about which so much confidence is felt across the Channel.

Great Cricket Captain Quits English Politics To Become a Governor

(Reuter's Special to The Victoria Times)

London (By Mail).—Whatever eminence Col. F. S. Jackson may attain as a statesman—and his appointment as Governor of Bengal certainly does not denote the close of his career—he will always be remembered as the finest English captain of modern times.

The feat of "Jacker," as the sporting journalist delights to call him, in winning the toss in five successive test matches in 1905, and so enabling England to retain the Ashes which Warner's team had recovered in Australia, ranks as one of the outstanding feats of the series.

"At a presentation by the Unionist Central Office, which took the form of a silver Queen Anne coffee pot and jug, Leigh MacLachlan, the chief organizing agent, after remarking that no chairman of the party organization had enjoyed greater popularity, declared that in his cricketing days Colonel Jackson could always make 100 runs whenever he wanted. Although he modestly disclaimed this ability—and he was always a man who could rise to the occasion—Colonel Jackson admitted that once prior to the Eton and Harrow match, he asked for a few days' holiday and obtained leave on promising to make fifty runs. He kept his word and made a half-century.

No doubt when the new Governor had settled down, the enthusiastic moment in Bengal, who at the cricketers in Bengal, will endeavor to persuade him to return to the game. Since a rather unfortunate accident about two years ago when playing for the House of Commons

"Asterus" observes the chairman, in a tone of mild inquiry. "I'll lay a thousand to a hundred and twenty," comes a voice from the back of the room.

"I'll take that bet," replies a man seated near the billiard table.

"Mr. A. lays and Mr. B. takes a thousand to one hundred and twenty Asterus," announces the chairman.

"Again?" suggests Mr. A., and a nod from Mr. B. is sufficient response.

FIXING THE LATEST PRICES

So it goes on until the market is exhausted for Asterus, when another horse is put up and the performance is repeated until the list is completed, and the summarized results of the night's transactions appear in the next day's papers as the latest prices on the Lincoln.

The chairman's memory is amazing. Offers to lay and take various odds come with the rapidity of lightning, but he never commits the slightest error. "At the close," gentlemen, commences your bets," comes the instruction, and the various bets made are checked so rapidly that it is obvious that no mistake has been made.

against Westminster School—he was caught for a "duck" and failed to obtain any wickets—Colonel Jackson has devoted himself to golf, probably a palmy days. For several years he has been a scratch player at golf, but while winning minor competitions has never deemed himself to be of championship class.

Colonel Jackson is popular on both sides of the House, and there will be a large gathering at the farewell dinner on March 8. His honors, both on the cricket field and in other walks of life, have come unthought, and have been the reward of his win's offer of the Governorship of Bengal was a complete surprise to him as was Bonar Law's invitation to succeed Lord Younger as chairman of the party organization.

Harry Lauder Joins Fight Against Sunday Theatres

London, April 2.—A proposal to open London theatres on Sunday evenings is meeting with opposition.

The counter-movement against legislation that would permit Sunday openings has the support of such well-known personalities as Sir Harry Lauder and the Archbishop of Canterbury.

"If we fail to uphold our religion and our Sunday," Sir Harry cabled from America, "men will scorn us, women will weep for us, and children will be taught to hate the name of the theatre."

Three London theatres have given up Monday evening performances. It has been found more profitable to open on five nights only and give three matinees instead of the usual two.

English Firms Take Odd Company Names

London, April 2.—More unusual and curious names for companies were registered in England during the last year than previously, according to statistics made public here recently.

Some economists account for the practice of giving companies unusual names as being due to the fact that so many trade names are now registered that the field of choice is considerably limited. Although some names of unusual character are available after being dropped by insolvent companies, founders of new companies shun these names because they reflect on a new company.

The most curious name registered in 1926 was "Dog's Baths and Requisites Limited." This company was formed to conduct bathing salons, baths and toilet rooms for dogs of the ultra rich. Other names include "Uncles Limited," "Universal Aunts Limited," "King Coal Limited," "Virginius Lady Mising Company," "Mrs. Brown's Little Tea Shop, Lunches Too, Limited," and "Little Mary Limited."

Appeals Fail to Stir British People to Support Their Artists

(Reuter's Special to The Victoria Times)

London, April 2.—In these days when people of means appear to attach more importance to the possession of the latest motor car than to the possession of a choice picture, art is left to languish, and even an appeal by the Prime Minister has failed to stimulate a buying interest in pictures.

For some time past a scheme has been under consideration to ensure that British artists should have at least a reasonable chance of finding a market for their work, and it has now materialized in "British Artists' Exhibitions." A series of these exhibitions is to be held at different centres at home and abroad for the purpose of displaying pictures by young British artists.

The first exhibition will be opened shortly in the Leeds Municipal Gallery. No picture will be priced above £50, as it is intended merely to benefit those artists who have yet to make their mark, and it is hoped that a new class of picture buyer will be found.

Another important consideration is that the artist himself will be put to no expense in the matter. Sir Joseph Duveen, of Duveen Brothers, having undertaken to bear all costs involved in transit. This firm is reputed to be very wealthy, and it purchases virtually every old master of account which comes into the market in this country for resale in America.

The idea might be well extended to

WHAT IS MEANT BY HEELS OVER HEAD



Sometimes a photographer to write home about is this extraordinary picture of an accident during the Chequer Handicap Steeplechase at Gatwick, England. "Miss Coughlin," Wallace Philip's entry, stumbled at one of the jumps and catapulted Foster, her jockey, straight over her head, the camera catching him in mid-air as his mount leaped back to her feet. Foster was little injured.

A PAGE FOR THE CHILDREN

HERE IS A NEW HOBBY FOR GIRLS AND BOYS WHO LIKE TO PAINT

London Artist Uses Nature's Own Materials for His Illustrations

On a wall in a charming villa in Mill Hill, London, hangs one of the strangest dog pictures in the world. "Painted" in thistle-down, it is the work of Mr. W. J. King, a retired civil servant, who produces delightful pictures with Nature's own materials.

"A sudden inspiration gave the idea for this work," says Mr. King. "Examining the exquisite structure of a skeleton leaf some years ago, I determined to try to 'paint' a picture with leaves and petals. The result convinced me that wonderful results could be obtained."

Anyone with a liking for drawing and an eye for color may attempt the art of petal painting. In addition to being an enthralling pastime, it has the advantage of requiring small outlay, for most of the materials required may be gathered in the country, or even in the back garden. Patience, however, is sometimes needed. On one occasion Mr. King searched in vain for months for a certain blackish-green shade. Then a frost acted on the leaves of his scarlet-runner beans in such a way that the exact color was produced.

"To start a picture I first sketch the figure or scene I intend to portray on a sheet of paper pasted on a strip of three-ply wood," Mr. King continued. "This is my 'canvas.' I then glue leaves of different shades upon the various parts of my drawing, securing effects by sharp contrasts of light and shade."

"One of my most effective pictures is a head of Dante, 'painted' in maroon leaves to look like bronze. To make this stand out in strong relief, I first modelled the profile in cardboard. Cutting out the shape of the head, I added layer after layer, gradually rounding the cardboard to the shape of the features. After fixing this model to a strip of board, the process was the same as in the case of the flat picture. But the effect is even more striking."

Another embossed picture of this kind is of a famous statue called "Mourning." The appearance of old stone is wonderfully realistic, even to the cracks produced by weathering. This picture was "painted" with sycamore leaves.

"Painstaking research taught me what materials do not fade with age. My method is to place leaves and petals under a sheet of glass exposed to the direct rays of the sun. Some fade, whilst others retain their vivid hues. This is due chiefly to differences in texture. Sweet-pea leaves, for example, retain their color."

Petals of violets, pansies, and marigolds, the bark from trees, and the bark from riverside reeds—even the leaves of pickling cabbage—are utilized in this new art. Always hunting for new materials, Mr. King once discovered that thistle pith was ideal for depicting silver beeches. And the use of delphiniums and green-pea leaves bestows a deceptive ripple to the surface of picture waterways—Tit-Bits.

HIS SUNDAY DREAM

He was a loyal little fellow and he wouldn't let anything said against his parents go unchallenged. One Sunday afternoon a boy friend said:

"Listen to your father snoring."

"Dad isn't snoring," was the indignant reply. "He's dreaming about a dog, an' that's the dog growlin'!"

SOUND MUSEUMS PRESERVE ART OF GENERATIONS

The gramophone not long ago was one of the most popular features of home-life and "Sound Museums" are still in operation.

Some of the records are so up-to-date that they record the recent carol-singing in Westminster Abbey and the Chapel Royal; others, however, go back to songs actually sung during the early days of the century.

There is an echo of Patti singing "The Last Rose of Summer," "Home, Sweet Home," and other old-time melodies that thrilled our mothers and fathers, while the voice of Caruso in his prime is preserved in about fifty items.

Many famous actors of the past are to be found in this museum of sound-reproduction—Sir Beerbohm Tree, again mesmerizing Tribby; Lewis Waller as Henry V.; Maurice Parkes; and others. Dan Leno's imitable humor is also "caught," while Sir Ernest Shackleton tells of his dash to the South Pole and Lord Roberts talks (in 1913) of "National Service."

MORE SCHOOLBOY "HOWLERS" THAT PUZZLE TEACHERS

Schoolboys are always "excelling" themselves. Here are some of their latest "howlers":

The population of London is a bit too thick.

Lipton is the capital of Ceylon.

They gave the Duke of Wellington a lovely funeral! It took six men to carry the bear.

Hercules, strangled two servants in his cradle.

Sarah was Abraham's half-wife, otherwise mid-wife, sometimes called columbine.

A relative pronoun is a family pronoun, such as mother, brother, aunt.

A mosquito is the child of black and white parents.

Water may be made hard by freezing, and the hardness removed by boiling it.

The "Compliment Angler" is another name for Euclid, because he wrote all about angles.

HOW HE KNEW IT

Manager (to applicant for post in tourist agency)—"Parlez-vous français?"

Applicant—"I beg your pardon!"

Manager (still more distinctly)—"Parlez-vous français?"

"I'm sorry, I don't quite understand."

"Do you talk French?"

"Oh, yes—absolutely!"

BEDTIME STORY Uncle Wiggily's Mud Pies

By HOWARD R. GARIS
Copyright, 1927, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate

"I wish we could make some money, don't you, Dimple?" asked Wumpie, the yellow, Woggie boy, one day as he and his brother were playing out in front of the bungalow, there being no school.

"I would like some money," agreed Dimple. "If I had some I'd buy two lollypops and give you one."

"I'd buy six lollypops and that would be one for each of us," went on Wumpie, thinking of his two brothers and his three sisters.

"I'd buy eight lollypops, and that would be one for each of us," said Dimple. "And there would be one each for Boppy and Um."

"But we haven't any money!"

"Dimple! Dimple! Where are you?" cried Wumpie.

sadly sighed Wumpie, "so what's the use talking of buying lollypops."

"If we had something to sell, like gold or diamonds, we could make a lot of money, went on Dimple, kicking a stone into a puddle of thick, scummy mud not far away. As the stone plopped in with a little splash, Wumpie shouted:

"Oh, I know what we can sell to make money for lollypops! I know!"

"What?" asked his brother.

"Mud pies!" cried Wumpie. "Look at all the nice, soft brown mud to make into pies. I'll go get some empty clam shells and we'll soon have a lot of pies made. We can sell them!"

"But who will buy them?" asked Dimple. "Where could we sell mud pies? Nobody wants them. Mud pies are only good to play with!"

Wumpie thought about this for a moment and then he said:

"Uncle Wiggily will buy them!"

"What? Buy our mud pies made in empty clam shells?" asked Dimple. "He will not!"

"Yes he will!" cried Wumpie. "You'll see! Here, you start to making the pies. I'll go get Uncle Wiggily and bring him here to buy them. There are some clam shells, and he pointed one leg toward a pile of them. "You make the pies and I'll get Uncle Wiggily to buy them."

No sooner said than done. Away ran Wumpie to the Woggie bungalow where the rabbit gentleman was staying on a visit. Dimple brought the clam shells to the edge of the mud hole and then he began to wade out in it to get plenty of nice, fresh mud, the best kind for pies.

Meanwhile Wumpie reached the bungalow where Uncle Wiggily was just getting ready to hop away to look for an adventure.

"Don't you want to buy some mud pies, Uncle Wiggily?" asked Wumpie.

"Mud pies?" cried the rabbit. "Mud pies? What in the world would I do with mud pies? I couldn't eat them. They're only good for mud turtles. Ha! Ha!"

"Well," spoke Wumpie sadly. "If Dimple and I don't sell some mud pies we'll never make any money to buy lollypops, and if—"

"Oh, so that's how the wind blows, does it?" chuckled Uncle Wiggily. "Well, if you and Dimple are in the mud pie business I might buy a few. But where is he, and where are the mud pies?"

"Come with me!" invited Wumpie, so he led the way back to the mud puddle. But when he got there it was exactly as if the cupboard was bare, for there wasn't a mud pie in sight. Nor did Dimple appear to be where his brother had left him.

"Dimple! Dimple! Where are you?" cried Wumpie. "Here is Uncle Wiggily who wants to buy our mud pies. Where are you?"

"Glub! Glub! Glub!" was all the answer that came. Then the rabbit gentleman and the other Woggie boy looked hard at the puddle and in the middle, with brown mud up to his neck, stood poor Dimple.

"What ever is the matter?" cried Uncle Wiggily.

"Oh! Oh!" cried Dimple. "I waded out here to get nice fresh mud to make the pies, but I'm stuck! I can't pull my legs out of the mud! I'm stuck!"

"Wait! I'll help you!" offered Uncle Wiggily. He made a cowboy's wild west lasso from a piece of honeysuckle vine, tossed the loop over Dimple's body and began to haul the Woggie boy out of the mud. After a while it was done, but one of Dimple's legs stuck in the mud and they had to get Mr. Poky, the turtle gentleman, to dig down after it. Then Dimple was washed off and all was well.

"Here's ten cents for lollypops, never mind about making me any mud pies," said Uncle Wiggily to the Woggie boy with a twinkle of his pink nose.

"Oh, thank you!" they cried. So it all ended happily. And if the rabbit's penny doesn't stick in the molasses when it is rolling to the store to buy the canary bird a lollypop, I'll tell you next about Uncle Wiggily and the surprised bear.

Jack Lockwill at Rocklake

By GILBERT PATTEN



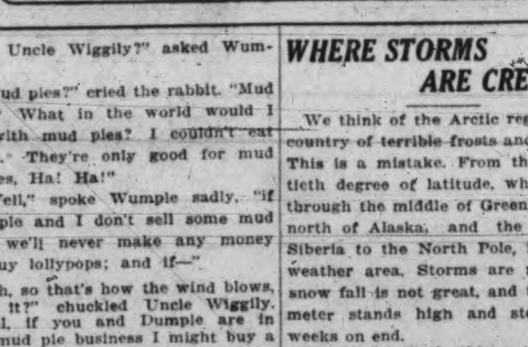
The feat had been performed so abruptly and easily that Tom McNally was amazed, as well as a little stunned. He sat up, staring unbelievably at the coldly smiling boy who stood over him. "Furthermore," said Jack, "you'll keep away from me too, if you know when you're well off." Then he turned and walked away with deliberation while the Bad Egg sat still and scratched his head in bemused perplexity.



The encounter had been witnessed, and reports of it, like the story of Jack's escape from the hazards, ran through the school. McNally was questioned about it in a way that filled him with rage. "Just wait a while and you'll see what I'll do to him," he answered hotly.



The present, when it arrived in Rocklake some days later, nearly took Jack's breath away. It was a small automobile, a beautiful roadster. Of course Jack was delighted. One of the accomplishments Brick Judge had taught him was to drive a car, and Betty Darling was the first person he took out for a ride after he obtained his license. Tom McNally saw them, and the sight filled him with fury.



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"Come with me!" invited Wumpie, so he led the way back to the mud puddle. But when he got there it was exactly as if the cupboard was bare, for there wasn't a mud pie in sight. Nor did Dimple appear to be where his brother had left him.

"Dimple! Dimple! Where are you?" cried Wumpie. "Here is Uncle Wiggily who wants to buy our mud pies. Where are you?"

"Glub! Glub! Glub!" was all the answer that came. Then the rabbit gentleman and the other Woggie boy looked hard at the puddle and in the middle, with brown mud up to his neck, stood poor Dimple.

"What ever is the matter?" cried Uncle Wiggily.

"Oh! Oh!" cried Dimple. "I waded out here to get nice fresh mud to make the pies, but I'm stuck! I can't pull my legs out of the mud! I'm stuck!"

"Wait! I'll help you!" offered Uncle Wiggily. He made a cowboy's wild west lasso from a piece of honeysuckle vine, tossed the loop over Dimple's body and began to haul the Woggie boy out of the mud. After a while it was done, but one of Dimple's legs stuck in the mud and they had to get Mr. Poky, the turtle gentleman, to dig down after it. Then Dimple was washed off and all was well.

"Here's ten cents for lollypops, never mind about making me any mud pies," said Uncle Wiggily to the Woggie boy with a twinkle of his pink nose.

"Oh, thank you!" they cried. So it all ended happily. And if the rabbit's penny doesn't stick in the molasses when it is rolling to the store to buy the canary bird a lollypop, I'll tell you next about Uncle Wiggily and the surprised bear.

Honey Bees Have Busy Season in the Early Spring

The honey-bees will soon come out into the world again. All the Winter they have been in a semi-torpid state, with only sufficient movement in their limbs to help them collect the stores of food from the waxen cells. But with the sunshine of Spring, the warm winds, and the flowers a new hope enters the hive.

Some of the bees leave the cluster. They crawl lazily down the combs towards the light. They go back to their friends, impart the good news to them, and some venture outside the hive. Others soon follow, and presently around their home there is a large cloud of humming insects, continues a writer in "Tit-Bits." Round and round they fly, but with the sinking of the sun back they go.

The message of Spring has been sent into the hive, and the inhabitants are filled with a new life. Scavengers begin to search around their city, and the refuse and dirt that have accumulated during the Winter months are cleared out. Empty cells are cleaned, and in the middle of the cluster of bees the queen begins to lay a few eggs, perhaps only a dozen a day.

Eager workers help to place the city in order. The cells that contained honey, and which were roughly broken open in the colder months, have their edges carefully rounded. Any mould that is found on the combs is carried away. Other workers go out into the fields and gardens, and anxiously search for the first yellow flowers of Spring. Then when the sun opens the crocuses in the meadows, the worker bees begin to carry in bright balls of pollen.

It is like a signal of joy, a great message of hope, and acts as a great impetus to this little people as eager and anxious to work. With every day of sunshine, hundreds of workers, bees follow their companions to the pollen-bearing flowers, and large quantities of this useful "bee-bread" are carried into the hive.

What effect does all this have inside the hive? Some of the bees, as soon as they know pollen is coming in, go to the cells where the best honey is stored, and taking their fill of this, return to their queen. They cluster around her, holding out their tongues, invite her to feed. With increasing quantities of food, given to her, she lays more eggs, and she still urges on by her attendants to place eggs in the empty cells. As each day passes by, more and more eggs are laid, until she is laying perhaps two or three hundred each twenty-four hours.

But this is not enough to satisfy the workers. Three hundred eggs a day would not be sufficient to fill up the gaps caused by bees lost in the fields.

Each day sees the birth inside the city of several hundred bees. Hour by hour the nurse bees are busily engaged in feeding the young bees of scaling over the cells where they have reached the chrysalis state. As the real Spring approaches, more honey is brought in, and when this food from the flowers is in full flow, life in this busy city is at its height. With each setting of the sun, the queen has deposited in the cells more than three thousand eggs.

CARVED STONES FROM THE SKIES AROUSE CURIOSITY

Strange carved stones of which there has been no satisfactory explanation have fallen from the sky and been picked up at different times.

In 1887 a small carved stone, covered with ice, fell at Tarbes, in France. In 1892 another stone, also carved, dropped in a plantation in Dutch Guiana, while a carved cylinder of stone was reported to have fallen in the United States in 1910.

A possible explanation concerning the stone that fell at Tarbes was made at the time by Professor Sudre, who thought that it must have been swept up in a whirlwind in some other part of the world and then dropped at Tarbes.

But while such a supposition might be accepted as possible, more convincing evidence is required, for the scientist's surmise in regard to the whirlwind is correct, it is strange that the stone should have fallen alone.

OUT OF HIS TURN!

On the concert programme of one of the smaller orchestras, was Beethoven's "Leonore" overture, each of the two climaxes of which is followed by a trumpet passage off-stage.

The first climax came, but not a sound from the trumpet.

The conductor, considerably annoyed, went on to the second. Again there was silence. This time, the overture being finished, he rushed to the wings.

There he found the trumpeter still arguing with the house fireman.

"I tell you, you can't play that thing here!" the latter was saying. "There's a concert going on!"

WILDFLOWER CONTEST IS OPEN TO BOYS AND GIRLS AT SPRING FLOWER SHOW

Six Prizes, Totalling \$20 in Value, Will Be Given for Best Entries in Two Classes

Boys and girls of sixteen years of age and under are eligible for entry in the wildflower contest to be staged under the auspices of the Vancouver Island Spring Flower and Daffodil Show, to be opened at the Willows on April 8.

There are two classes of entry in the contest open to junior entrants with a generous prize list open for competition in the junior events.

For the lovers of flowers who desire to take part in the exhibition, which is the first annual show to be held by united Vancouver Island communities, the following details are given from the entry list prepared by the general committee in charge of arrangements for the display.

One entry calls for a bowl of wildflowers of not more than twenty-five stems, nor more than six varieties. This entry is to be judged for the arrangement of the flowers, and the suitability of the varieties in this class, as the greater the number that can be collected, and exhibited correctly named, the better the chance of the entry succeeding. Three stems of each variety must be shown in this class.

There are three prizes for each class open to junior competition—a first prize of the value of \$5, second of \$3 in value, and a third of \$2 in value, totaling prizes to the value of \$20 in all.

The first prize for the suitability and arrangement of the flowers is donated by Mrs. H. B. Allan, and the first for the correct naming of the largest number of varieties by Professor E. M. Straight.

The final date for the acceptance of applications for entry in the flower show will take place on Monday, April 4. Further details as to the classes open to junior entrants, and the method of display, may be secured from F. E. Boulter, secretary of the general committee, at 1465 Woodlands Road, or P. R. Leighton, chairman, St. Charles Street.

The combined contests open to junior entrants are aimed at encouraging a knowledge of wildflowers among boys and girls, with a view to the better appreciation of the manifold beauties of Island woods. Boys and girls who have come to know this or that particular variety of wildflower seldom destroy or maim from thoughtlessness.

A great deal of unwitting damage is done to flowers in the woods by those who do not know the consequences of their acts. In some cases whole plants are rooted up, when the plucking of a single stem would not have injured the plant, but might have promoted its growth.

Flowers and many of the minor forms of life go together, and a knowledge of the various varieties of plants leads to an insight into the interesting habits of the bees, butterflies, and the myriad of tiny creatures that people the woods and fields of our Island.

No more interesting hobby could be chosen by any girl or boy, and especially at this season of the year, when the country is unfolding in the lap of Spring.

Those who are planning to exhibit at the Willows exhibition of early Spring flowers, would do well to remember that less than a week remains.

Some boys and girls may have difficulty in identifying the different varieties of wildflowers they find, and in that case, as indeed in many others, the City Library will be the readiest source of reference. In the children's and reference rooms of the City Library there are many works dealing with wildflowers of

this country, and these are beautifully illustrated.

Boys and girls intending to exhibit at the show are reminded that from Port Alberni to Victoria many Island communities are to take part, and that competition will be keen in this, as in all other classes.

CHURCHES LOCATED IN QUIET PLACES

While a parish church in Sussex was being repaired recently, the services were held in the rector's cowshed, and an altar and organ were erected there.

Queer churches are common in this country, continues a writer in Tit-Bits, who tells of one in a converted windmill on Reigate Heath. It seats about twenty-five worshippers and, needless to say, is crowded at every service.

Thousands of Londoners do not know that a shop belonging to a cutter and optician, in Bishopsgate Street, is actually a church. A close inspection reveals that above the shop is a belfry that has been there for over a century.

Who has heard of the "church in the wood" in the village of Hollington? Regarded as one of the quaintest churches in England, it is situated in the heart of a wood. There is a legend that the foundations were originally laid in the village, but the devil disagreed with the site and moved the stone to its present position.

On Blacklead Island, in the Arctic Ocean, stands a church constructed entirely of sealkins. A missionary sewed the skins together and stretched them over whalebone "girders."

WHERE ELECTRICITY REPLACES THE SUN

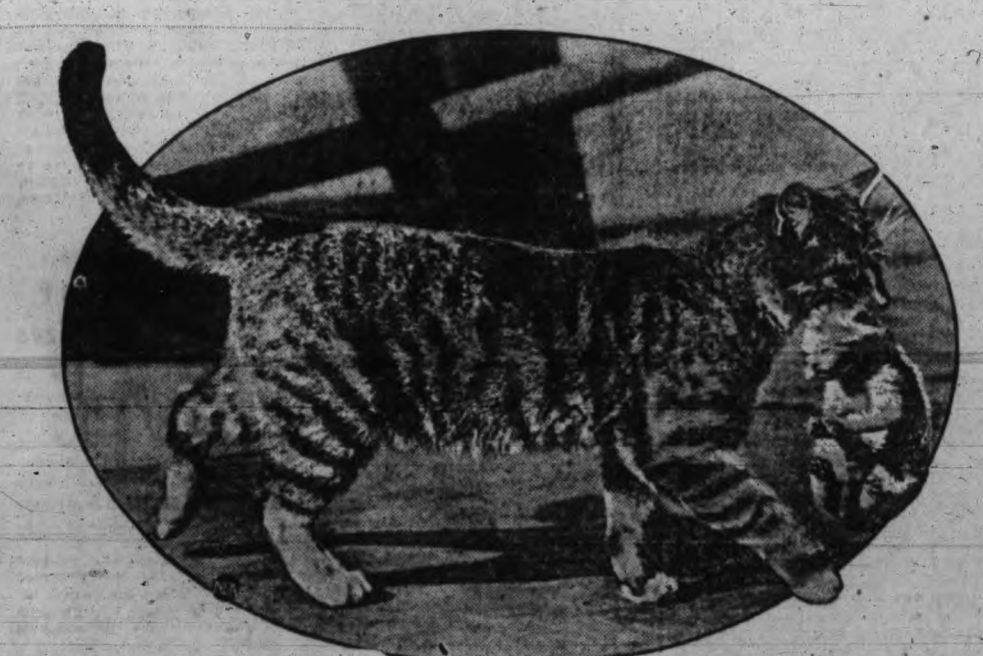
On a farm near East Grinstead all the milking machines, bottle-sealing and washing machines, and butter-making machines are run by electric power.

In the poultry houses there is an incubator capable of hatching 2400 chicks at a time, the success of which lies chiefly in the fact that the warmed air is distributed mechanically by means of electric fans.

In the poultry-houses themselves the hens are persuaded by means of electric light into thinking that the sun has not set, and thus, under the rays of artificial sunlight, they continue feeding. As a result they reward their owner by laying more eggs, says a writer in The Electrical Review.

On the farm there are sixty-seven different applications of electricity, including an electric threshing machine, an electric plough, and electric clipping and shearing machines.

SOCIETY NOTES FROM KITTYVILLE



Mrs. Tabathia Cat announces the removal of her abode from their former residence under the Smith porch to more commodious accommodations in somebody's back yard. An addition to her family has made larger quarters imperative, Mrs. Cat explained. But then the moving problem is a simple one for her, particularly since her offspring, Kitty Cat, indicated a fondness for travel—even if she doesn't evince it here.

KING KID



Little Jacky Fisher rolled to victory with oranges in the annual baby parade at Miami. Here he is on his miniature float. Jacky is eighteen months old.



A Page of Interest to Women

Society and Home Interests and Activities



A CULTURED COSMOPOLITE IS THE WORLD'S

Was Born German and Wed a Turk

By HORTENSE SAUNDERS

Women here are so accustomed to step from sheltered home to office and shop and then to express themselves in dollars and cents we just assume that the first woman in any business or profession must be a daughter of our democracy.

So it is something of a surprise to find that the first woman steamship agent of the world is Mme. Maria Haidar Bey and that she is employed by the Spanish Royal Mail Line as manager of their Paris office.

THOROUGHLY MODERN

Upon investigation, it develops that Mme. Haidar Bey, whose name suggests a Turkish harem, and whose country suggests romantic love, is a thoroughly modern woman, who is a true cosmopolite.

"I am German by birth," she explained, "educated in Paris as a child and later at Oxford. I married a Turk who was military attaché of the Turkish embassy in Berlin and then went to live in Constantinople. When that turned out rather badly, I decided to have a career—and here I am."

"There is nothing," she added, "like Oriental bondage to make you appreciate western freedom."



Madame Maria Haidar Bey

Hustle and Bustle Feeds Her Inclination To Be Up and Doing

kept moving and has pursued her career in many colorful countries.

"I made my first move toward independence in Turkey," she went on. "General Harrington, commander-in-chief of the British army of occupation in Turkey, secured for me the managership of a military club in Turkey that used to be the Enver Pasha's cavalry club. Under me were a staff of some thirty Greeks, English, French and Germans—my seven languages came in very handy."

Then she moved to Athens where she did relief work for the League of Nations—first and then worked with the American Red Cross. Her next objective was Paris where she studied diplomacy in the Ecole des Sciences Politiques.

She also did some work for the United States Steamship lines, but gave up this because she was so besieged to conduct tours for University students. "And because I myself am so interested in Spain and find it such a glamorous and romantic country, I always used to take my students into Spain," she said.

"Naturally that brought me in touch with the Spanish railroads and transportation officials, and the position I now hold grew out of that. 'Certainly, I find it very fascinat-

ing and satisfying work. And I can't imagine not being 'out in the world' as you women put it."

Having traveled extensively over Europe, and knowing labor conditions here, Mme. Haidar Bey thinks we do not quite appreciate our opportunities here. Women are taken for granted here in industry and well received in comparison to the rest of the world, they don't realize there are still parts of this earth, notably Turkey, where men actually are the bosses, and being yourself, if you are a woman, is almost impossible.

WOMEN IN EUROPE

"The employment situation in Europe is complicated for women," she continued, "because with so many men out of work, it is easy to understand the prejudice against allowing women to take jobs. Granted she gets herself a foothold, a woman has to work much harder than a man to hold it. Her rise is necessarily slower and less spectacular than over here. But conditions are bound to change."

They are bound to change here, too. Once women find there is a field they haven't touched, even if it happens to be the ocean, they will conquer it.

CONNIE IN THE PANTRY



Constance Talmadge

Constance Talmadge's reputation as a comedienne does not follow her into the pantry. For there she takes art very seriously. Seldom does she attempt to make anything herself, but when she does, her guests are given reason to rejoice. She has several prize, original recipes of her own, and no one can deny that they are easy.

One of them is called a Mystery

BOOKS, CARAMEL PIE AND HOW

TO RUTH CROSS, AUTHORESS, A KITCHEN IS RECREATION

"Come out of the kitchen for recreation," is the motto of most women to-day. "I go into mine for relaxation and enjoyment," says Ruth Cross, authoress, whose latest book, "The Unknown Goddess," was so well received.

Miss Cross is known to the world for her writing. But to her intimate friends and neighbors she is famous for her cooking. Her recipe for perfect rest, after a hard day at her desk, is to don a becoming apron, go into her colorful kitchen and mix a cake, put up some perfect fruit or plank a steak to perfection.

ALL HOME-MAKERS

"Women are authors, artists, actresses, politicians, and so on nowadays," says Miss Cross. "But they cannot get away from the fact that they all have a bit of the home-maker in them. Success in some branch of this art is bound to give them satisfaction."

Last Fall, her friends insisted that Miss Cross enter her specialties in the Riverfront fair. She did. And walked away with more prizes than any other competitor.

CARAMEL PIE

Her caramel pie, proclaimed by her friends as the most delicious of all, was a first prize winner. Here's the recipe:

Caramelize one cup sugar, stir in one cup milk, beaten yolks of three eggs, one tablespoon flour. As it cooks, stir until smooth. Flavor with vanilla. Bake the crust and pour in mixture, returning to oven until it sets. Beat whites of eggs to stiff



Ruth Cross

foth, add gradually three table-spoonfuls sugar, beating all the while, spread over top of pie and return to oven to brown.

Sandwich. Its name comes from the fact that few ever guess how such a delicious combination can be prepared so quickly, and with so little trouble.

According to Miss Talmadge's instructions:

Dresses, in so far as they are worn, will not reach the knee cap. Young prophesied. Their material will be flimsier than ever. Buckles and belts will be popular for wraps, hats, shoes.

Black and white will be the dress motif. Small clothes will retain favor.

"When you take the girl of to-morrow out for dinner, in most cases she will look so much like a man that your friends won't know whether to slap her on the back or kiss her," said Young.

"She will be more of a mystery than ever—the kind of mystery that will provoke the biggest crop of crazy admiration ever heard of."

YOUR BABY and MINE



Mrs. Eldred will be glad to answer all questions pertaining to babies and children. A stamped and self-addressed envelope forwarded to this office will bring a personal reply.

This is the tale of two babies. Perhaps it will open the eyes of some puzzled mother and show her what is wrong with her baby.

The first is a fat and healthy boy. He nurses every three hours during the day time, and nurses well and long. He is making a fine gain, in fact far better than average. But he whines all day.

He belches and grunts and sleeps only fitfully, in fact but two or three hours of the whole day, and as he is only three months old he should sleep at least five or six.

But he sleeps all night. In fact he has to be awakened for a 2 o'clock

feeding and if left alone would go all night without a grunt. Why doesn't he sleep in the daytime and why does he sleep so well at night? The answer is simple. He is over-fed and therefore so uncomfortable in the daytime that he can't sleep. At night he gets no food from 6 until 10 o'clock. After that he sleeps and sleeps for having been given a four-hour rest his stomach is agreeable and he doesn't want anything more to eat. He is content to sleep.

The answer to the daytime sleeping problem is to give the child fewer feedings, and thus keep him as

comfortable in the daytime as he is at night.

JUST THE OPPOSITE

The second baby is also three months old. He is not gaining as well as the first, in fact a two-ounce gain one week, none the next, and four the week after is about his rate of advance. He sleeps fairly well in the daytime, being nursed once every three hours, but he is awake from his last feeding at night, at 6 o'clock, until the next feeding at 10 o'clock, and then wakens frequently during the night. His mother has no idea why he should sleep so well in the daytime and so poorly at night.

The answer to this is the opposite of the other baby. This baby is poorly nourished. When he is fed every three hours during the day he is quite comfortable and sleeps but his last feeding at night, at which time his mother is tired and has little milk, is so inadequate that the poor child pulls and tugs and twists, and cries because he is getting little or nothing. When he is put down to sleep he is so empty that he wakens and cries for hours afterward, in fact not until 10 o'clock when there

is sufficient for him to nurse, is he content to go to sleep. This baby should have complementary feedings after each nursing so that he will be so well satisfied with his daytime ration that he can get through the night with but one, or at most two feedings.

Mrs. J. W. R.: "If you will send a self-addressed stamped envelope to our department requesting the 'Weaning and Feeding' leaflet you will find the solution to both your problems."

FLOUR TINS

If cake tins are given to burning, grease them with unsalted fat of some kind, and sift lightly with flour before pouring in batter.

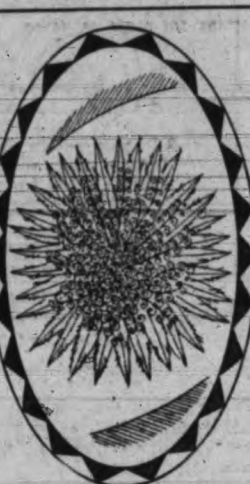
KITCHEN PAD

Few articles are so important to the housewife as a convenient kitchen pad or diary, on which to jot down grocery lists and memoranda.

DEEP OVAL

The neck line in back often descends very low, for formal wear. Sometimes the deep oval decollete is only three or four inches above the waistline.

FEATHER LILIES



A charming Spring corsage of lilies of the valley is made of feathers.

WHAT A SIGHT SHE'LL BE THE GIRL OF TO-MORROW!

Don't get excited about the girl of to-day. Save your sputtering until you see the girl of to-morrow as Ernie Young pictures her.

Young is the Flo Ziegfeld of the Middle West and points beyond: For twenty-two years he has forecast femininity's trends with uncanny accuracy.

Picking pulchritude for shows is his business, and some 250,000 girls have passed in review before his critical eyes.

"The mid-Summer edition of Miss 1927 will be a cold shock to her brothers, her father, her sweetheart," said Young, summing up for me the characteristics toward which the typical American maid is headed.

"She is going in for cigars, among other things. She already has started smoking them."

"The girl of to-morrow will be as independent as a coal dealer during a zero spell. Every day in every way she's going to realize more and more just how many cents make a dollar, and to plan ways and means of getting more of them."

"Her dress is going from gaudy to tailored. She's going to affect masculinity both in what she puts on and in her manner."

Ernie holds that the girl who comes into full bloom about next June will look something like this:

Her face and lips will be rouged with a mild color of blue around the vermilion shade.

Her hair will be cut even closer than the predominant bob of to-day. Instead of bangs, female sideburns will be the vogue.

She will wear still fewer undies. Her skirt will be held in place by a belt with a large buckle.

Her shoes will be broad of toe and low of heel.

Her coat will get away from frills. In summer she will have straight-backed garments. In winter she will go in for the ulster type coat.

She will wear no stockings, or else wear opera lengths, silk all the way up, and the color of these will be either flesh or tan.

She will smicker at corsets and only on state occasions will she put on a girdle to draw her figure in a bit. She's going to stop dieting and grow plump.

Is this cigar and all-the girl of tomorrow?



Here she is in print—soon you will see her everywhere in person, says Ernie Young—a cigar; mannish clothes, hat, shoes; a still shorter bob; still shorter skirt; opera length stockings or none; given to swearing in public.

Three Alluring Solutions of That Dinner Gown Problem

Popular Moire and Taffeta Models

By HENRI BENDEL

When styles are apparently so artless and so elastic, it is always time to be suspicious. Thus, this year, when there are no radical changes in lines or lengths, the demarcation between clothes for various social functions becomes decidedly marked—we pay for everything.

A man might have a couple of business suits, a tuxedo, and a full dress evening suit and face any social obligations with a fair degree of equanimity.

But woman's sartorial problems are more complicated, since the dominating couturiers decree a different gown for every hour of the day and evening.

There are early morning frocks of extreme, but often subtle simplicity, careful in design but casual in effect, there are other models for luncheon frocks, for afternoon, for tea dances, for dinner, and the most formal of all, evening gowns.

While the dividing line between the dinner frock and the gown designed for evening is not so strict as that drawn between other times and occasions it is, nevertheless, well defined. The dinner frock is much less formal than that for evening wear and the materials are less formal.

For the dinner gown printed chiffons, moires and taffetas in pastel shades lead. Of these, printed chiffons lead in popularity, they are soft, clinging and exquisite in coloring. In the main they follow long straight lines, the skirts making lovely draperies which may hang to the ankles

Closely Approach Evening Frocks

In points, although the main line remains sixteen inches above the floor. Photographed to-day are three dinner gowns of the type that will prevail for Spring, and for Summer wear at resorts and on the continent.

Most elegant, and most nearly slipping over into the evening gown class, is the model of dots de rose moire with the panniers at the side and front, but a very flat line in the back. The waist ends in a slight drape in front which is caught with two glittering rhinestone buckles. This is a particularly attractive type of frock for the slender, youthful figure.

Very lovely in their softness and feminine figure are the models of printed chiffon. I like the unusual waistline of the model made in three circular tiers sewed to the dress with strips of king blue chiffon—the dress itself is mauve in which morning glories of every possible color are scattered.

The blouse is extremely simple, with the blue chiffon forming a standing collar and the front ending at the waistline in a bow with streamers which hang in front.

The very irregular hemming on the other chiffon frock gives it that floating, uncertain, cloudlike quality that is most alluring. The chiffon is in a pale red peach color with large flowers which shade from orchid to red. The blouse has circular panels dropping from the back of each shoulder, and a tight sash of the same material defines the close hipline.



Pale red chiffon



Moire, with panniers



Chiffon, tiered

'Tinker' Brown - Spendthrift of the Cariboo

THE Tinker claim on Williams' Creek was one of the richest pieces of gold-producing ground in Cariboo. But, notwithstanding the fact that two of the three partners afterwards became well known in their respective provinces, one seldom hears anything about the Tinker. Very few people have heard of it at all. Not even in Cariboo.

One of the partners in the Tinker was Henry Beatty, of Thorold, Ont., father of "Eddie" Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and the other was Johnnie Wilson, who for many years prior to his death, was known as the "Cattle King" of British Columbia. He died in 1904 at Ashcroft.

The third partner, Tinker Brown, won fame in Cariboo as one of the country's greatest spenders. He often made the statement that his claim could not produce gold any faster than he could spend it. Brown's share of the weekly cleanup, between \$1,200 and \$2,000, rarely lasted him over Sunday. He was "broke" for many years before his death in the old men's home at Kamloops twenty years ago.

Perhaps it was because the Tinker happened to be situated next to the famous Cariboo Cameron group, which included the Wattie, adjoining the Tinker on the north, downstream, that very little is heard of it.

The Wattie, named after one of Cameron's foremen, was the richest of all the hundred odd claims on Williams' creek and its gulch tributaries. Yet, the Tinker, it is claimed, was almost as rich, yielding \$120,000 from 140 feet of its ground. But unlike the Diller, from which 200 pounds of gold (approximately \$39,000) was taken in one day, or the Wake-up-Jake with its 52 ounces of gold from one panful of gravel; or even the Ericsson, which turned out a weekly total of fourteen hundred ounces during the entire summer, the Tinker failed to come under the spotlight either with a spectacular day's output, an unusually large nugget, or a particularly high weekly average. The name Tinker even was mediocre!

What would there be in the name Tinker that might arouse even the mildest curiosity when such high-toned ones as the Prince of Wales, British Queen, Pocahontas, or Beaugard, were amongst the many aristocratic names on Williams' creek? Or why enquire about the Tinker when there were such highly interesting ones as the Chee Chee, Dead Broke, Never Sweat, High-Low-Jack, Twelve-foot Davis, Six-Toed Pete, or the Barker.

Why They Called It Tinker

EVEN gloomy names like the Wheel Mary Ann or the Caskey, would be investigated long before the Tinker or the Chips. Yet these two claims, although dissimilar in one respect, that the latter was one of the poorest on the creek, had much in common.

The Chips claim was named after a man called Chips. During all the years he lived on Williams' Creek no one knew that this was not his real name. When he got married, some three decades later, they learned that he had been a ship's carpenter before coming to the Cariboo gold fields, and that his name was Hageman.

It is not clear just when the name, which was necessary in order to record the 300 feet of ground which made up the Tinker claim, was decided on, but, looking back, one can visualize the three partners, as, with difficulty, they made their way back along the rough, winding trail amongst the sluice boxes, hoists, and the crowds of miners at work, to the record office at Richfield, a mile and a half upstream.

What name would they give their claim? In going downstream that morning to set up



Brown's share of the clean-up rarely lasted him over Sunday

their stakes, threading their way in an out amongst the creaking and groaning windlasses, the gaping shafts, mounds of tailings alive with tolling and sweating miners, the three partners had to pass by all manner of claims: Some poor, some rich, some with high-sounding names, and some with names which were just the opposite. Many were called after the head man or leader in the company as the Steels, the Grier, the Abbott, or the Barker; while others were given odd and sometimes weird-sounding names, not with any idea of "swank," but for luck.

It was the same with the new partners. Immediately above their claim was the Star, Beaugard, Last Chance, and the Moffatt. Below them the Wattie, the Cameron, the Baby, the Prairie Flower, Dead Broke, and others down the creek for half a mile or more.

"Brown" would never do for a claim. Wilson was not much better. And Beatty, while somewhat more ostentatious, perhaps, did not sound just right for a lucky claim, which theirs was sure to be!

It was then, so the story goes, that Brown hit upon the name of Tinker.

"You are a tinamith," he said to Henry Beatty. But "tinamith" was no kind of a name for a claim, although all three admitted that it was better than Baldhead, Sheepskin, or the Sheephead, farther up the creek.

"How about Tinker?" then said Brown. "That's what I'd call a highfalutin name for a lucky claim like ours."

The "Tinker" they recorded it and Brown became Tinker Brown from that day on, and no one in Cariboo seems to have ever heard his Christian name.

Traveling together over part of the long

trail, four hundred miles in length from the coast to the mines, the three men had formed an acquaintance which later ripened into a partnership. Wilson and Brown had been miners in California. Beatty had come from eastern Canada to make his fortune in Cariboo. Each man was entitled to 100 feet of ground. But one man could not work deep ground alone.

An International Partnership

FOR economic reasons most of the claims on Williams' Creek were therefore owned and operated by a group. Usually each man in the group or company, had one hundred feet frontage on the creek. Lack of funds, sometimes, or ill health often forced a miner to divide his interest in order that he might keep up his end of the assessment work. Some groups were composed of half a dozen or more Welshmen, Irishmen or Scotchmen.

Invariably there was squabbling amongst them. But those having a mixture of nationalities usually got on much better together.

Such a partnership was that of the Tinker. Wilson had hailed originally from England. Brown was an American and Beatty a Canadian. Brown and Wilson were very fond of cards. Beatty cared nothing for cards or liquor. He attended strictly to business and when the mine was worked out—it did not take long—returned to Ontario, where, with the proceeds of his share of the gold taken from the Tinker purchased a defunct line of steamships. Years later, during the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Beatty steamers, now in first-class condition, operated on the great lakes in connection with the railway. Previous to this time Henry Beatty had declined an offer to join the syndi-

cate that was formed to build the C. P. R. when it was undertaken by Strathcona, George Stephen and Jim Hill (Hill afterwards withdrew.) It is interesting that his son, E. W. Beatty, should later become president of the road.

John Wilson, with what he had left after the Tinker was worked out, went over into Oregon, taking in as a partner a man named Lewis Campbell. There they bought several hundred head of cattle, which they drove back to British Columbia. Homesteading later near Savona, in the Kamloops country, the cattle business prospered and Wilson, by his shrewd buying and sound business sense, in spite of his weakness for games of chance and lack of education, continued to pile up a fortune in stock, property and cash, which was divided amongst a large family at his death.

"Tinker" Brown lived up to his "given" name for thirty years or more after his fortune had disappeared by "linking" along the different creeks and hills in the gold belt, in search of another "tinker" claim.

Ill luck pursued him. Toward the last, before he left Cariboo for the old men's home "Tinker" Brown did not last long after being Lowhee mine after it had been sold out by John Pinkerton (one of the famous "overlanders," who hailed from Westport, Ont.) to Bremner and Mond, of London, England, and afterwards for the John Hopp interests when they took it over from the English company.

Asked one day if he did not regret having been so extravagant in his palmy days, "Tinker" Brown made reply: "No, no a darn bit of it. I'd do the same thing again if I had the chance. I got my money's worth of pleasure out of spending and I'm not a bit sorry."

Proud in spirit to the very end, refusing to accept anything that savored of charity, "Tinker" Brown, was finally compelled, through ill health and old age, to give in. But alas! like far too many of that noble band of pioneers who suffered untold hardship and privation in those early days of the gold rush to Cariboo, "Tinker" Brown did not last long after being forced to leave his beloved hills and creeks. He died a short time after being admitted to the home.

A Father's Letter to His Daughter

MY Dear Elizabeth: A little bird has told me your great secret. I needed one to speak in order that I might know you to be a woman. For it only seems a day or two ago that you were lying in your own mother's arms and we were rejoicing that you had been given to us to love and care for. And now the angel had spoken to you, as he did to Mary, and told you to make ready for the welcome of your first-born. I know you are glad and I hope the days until then may be happy ones, full of great hope and expectation until the time when you enter into the greater joys of motherhood and your baby lies upon your bosom, the bond of your mutual love and the new centre of both your lives.

The baby will be a care, of course, for there will be illnesses and we pains that look big to the eyes of love, but the little ones give a value to our life that can never come without them. Even God looked upon His Only Begotten Son with joy and was well pleased.

The hands of babies pull out the last bit of selfishness from the hearts of mothers, so that they are most like God in the purity and depth of their affection.

There can be no real home without children,

Whiskers

MALCOLM MACDONALD



REFORESTATION is now on the way. I read of it some weeks ago, but thought nothing of it. But yesterday I met Gendershanks down town, his face was set out with a new growth from just under his eyes to away beneath his collar as far as the eye could reach. Black it was, and about three-quarters of an inch tall; his pale nose peeped out like a snowclad mountain peak towering above a spruce forest. There was a twinkle in his eye, he was conscious that he had become a sensation.

"It's funny," I told him, "there's something funny about whiskers, and there's something funny about no whiskers, and it's funny that you never think it's funny after you get used to 'em. Funny, ain't it?"

"Gonna let 'em grow?" I asked. He nodded. "So they're really coming back?" I mused.

and they bring down from the skies little bits of heaven. You will see this in the eyes of your little one and feel it when the tiny hands touch you; it will be like the touch of God. I hope you may sing and laugh much until the baby comes, for you will give it a good start in life and teach it another language than a cry. It should be so, for the world is full of beauty and of song: the blue sky, the hills and valleys, whether verdant in the springtime, brown in the autumn, or white with the mantle of the snow, and the throats of a thousand birds pour out exhortations to happiness from every budding bush and over every greenling field.

I know there will be no luxury to you like baby's face; the eyes will be deeper than the sea and the smile brighter than any other sunshine. It should be so also, for love is full of vision and never blind, as some unwise ones have said. You will not cease to wonder at the mystery of the new life from now until then, nor after. God gives us high honor in our parenthood and always counts upon the mother's love to pour itself out, as His does with utter abandon upon its object. We men are saved, if we ever are, by the sacred, unquenchable love of our Mothers, and the cross of our Father's Son.

wonderingly; until that moment it seemed that whiskers were gone forever. He nodded again. He is one of those strong, silent men, too lazy to talk, so he nods.

A little knot of people had collected on the sidewalk. I recognized Joe Foadick and Ted Hodge. They were looking at Gendershanks. He had become a specimen, a curiosity.

"I read that piece too," said Ted Hodge, "but I thought it was just fashion-gas." Seemed conclusive. Unbelievable, but true; coming back, ahem. He sighed; we all sighed; the prospect was melancholy. "Looks impossible," said Hodge.

Foadick spoke up quick: "Oh, it isn't impossible. He's a philosopher. Old Foadick, when he isn't blacksmithing. 'Easy to grow,' eh? ain't that so, Gendershanks?" The strong silent beard farm nodded again, smiled. Most of the smile was hidden away in the brush.

"It's this darned bobbed hair thing— it's the answer to it," Hodge said. "The piece I saw in the paper said it was the male's one visible distinguishing feature. Barber shops all cluttered up—getting their darn bobs trimmed." He looked hankerly at Gendershanks' distinguishing scenery and laughed triumphantly. "She can cut her hair and vote and wear the trousers—but b'gosh she can't grow whiskers."

A surge of victory diffused itself through the assembled bunch; spines stiffened visibly. Aha, we got 'em at last; they can't grow whiskers. I recalled Beecher Burke's turkey gobble inflating his distinguishing wattles. Male vanity rolls up from the vasty deep of man's development. Does the gobble get that way because of his wattles? The male Mahometan awears by the prophet's whiskers, and blesses you 'hus; May your whiskers never grow less. And female Mahometans accept the distinguishing feature at its face value—it is the will of Allah. I thought much, but all I said was, "a distinguishing mark."

"Oh, there has to be a mark," old man Foadick said, "the good Lord sees to that."

The silent one grew cynical. After clearing his throat he spoke: "That's why I'm growing 'em—so's you can tell me and my wife apart. My mission is to set an example to you fellows. What I say is 'grow whiskers.' And grow 'em now. It's no fun to grow whiskers after everybody's growed 'em. Grow 'em now—while they're new."

An Odd Simile

AN odd simile was used recently by a young motorist in speaking of a very plain-looking girl.

"She looks," he said, "like seven miles of bad road."

Crane's Case of All

From the Philadelphia Record
The Marathon case, which found expression in long-distance dancing, piano-playing, etc., several years ago, has broken out in another form down South. A golfer (whose name is not mentioned here since the publicity might annoy him) started out from Mobile, Ala., on Sunday, on his project to drive a golf ball to California. When last heard from he was seen, accompanied by his faithful caddy, floundering through a sea of mud, having zigzagged across country about 30 miles. Although this enterprise may not be quite so silly as the old-time method of paying an election bet by propelling a peanut around a city block with a crowbar, it is not far behind it in point of idiocy.

No Show At All

From the Brandon Sun
There are horse shows and auto shows, but the pedestrian has no show.

Displayed Gifts

That which is given with pride and ostentation is rather an ambition than a bounty.—Seneca.

COSY CONVENIENCE CAN COMPLEMENT COMPACTNESS

BETTER THAN GOLD!

Solution of Alchemists' Transmutation Puzzle Will Unlock Greater Secrets

By ISRAEL KLEIN

THE alchemists of old risked their lives and, as they thought, their immortal souls in an effort to transmute base metals into gold.

Where the alchemists failed, modern science will succeed some day. But—here is the amazing thing—this will come as a mere incident in a far greater enterprise.

So holds Giuseppe Faccioli, works engineer of the Pittsfield, Mass., plant of the General Electric Company.

THE GREATER GOAL

The greater enterprise is the search of science for all-round electrical and mechanical perfection in modern industry, and the further goal of almost infinite power from the harnessing of atomic energy.

Energy—intense, concentrated energy, is what is needed to accomplish transmutation, says Faccioli. It is possible that his own work with high electrical voltages may lead to this achievement. But he also hopes that the energy of the sun may be concentrated enough to produce the same results.

"To tear down, or break down, the atomic structure, and then to rebuild it in such a way that it becomes an atom of a different substance—that is the problem of the transmutation of matter," he says. "And that is the problem of the ancient alchemists, put in modern words."

HALF ACCOMPLISHED

"To break down the structure of the atom, to change the number of electrons in the atom; that has been done once or twice by bombarding the atom with terrific concentrated energy. But to rebuild the broken-down structure into an atom of some other form of matter—there is the



GIUSEPPE FACCIOLI

problem that has not yet been mastered.

"I believe it will be. I believe this will actually be done. It may still be far away—perhaps hundreds of years—but the big thing is that it may no longer be regarded simply as a dream, impossible of attainment."

It has become a possibility, even though a remote one.

But transmutation, he repeats, will be but an incident in scientific progress, once it is achieved. It alone will require a tremendous readjustment in human affairs. But to perfect the control of electricity and other forms of energy as well as all atomic structures, spell results still more far-reaching.

EGG SELECTION PAYS

Male birds that have come from the eggs of low-producing hens are inferior for breeding purposes, according to the poultrymen at the

Oregon Agricultural college station. This characteristic is likely to be transmitted to the offspring.

Boys played marbles even in the days of the early mound builders.

PETER PAN QUILT



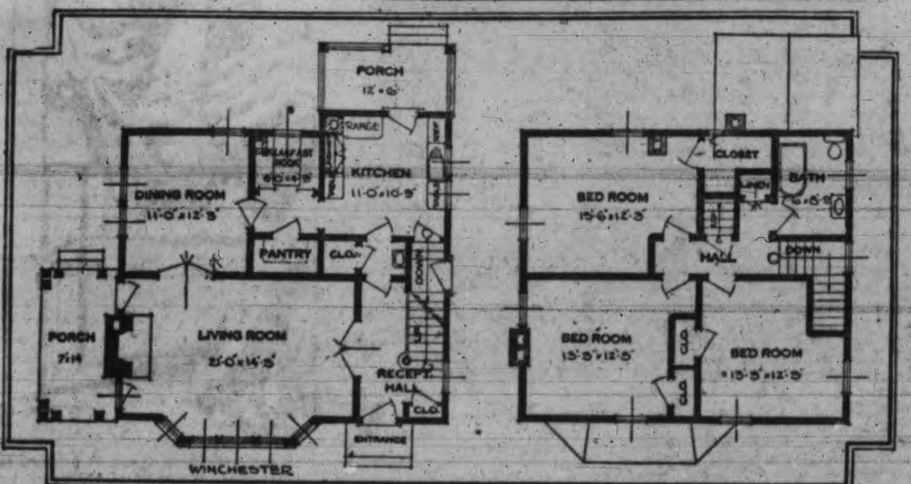
No. 14—THE MERMAID

Along about here in the Peter Pan story should come the Ocean Folks. They were the pirates and their ships, the mermaids and fishes and that fearsome alligator! Mr. Alligator was too scary to get his picture onto the quilt at all, we selected the Mermaid instead. As Peter Pan himself was a bitwixt-and-between, the Mermaid is a fitting companion. Mermaids are just vain and pretty girls at the top, but live in the water so much that their lower half is a fish.

The Times will give four cash prizes for the best quilts made with the Peter Pan appliques. There will be a first and second prize of \$7.50 and \$5 for the first and second best quilts made by girls of fourteen years and under, and two similar prizes for competitors over the age of fourteen. Announcement of the date of the closing of the entries and further particulars will be announced following the publication of the final square of the series. We hope you are saving every one of these quilt designs, as it takes every one of the twenty to make the quilt.

A very popular model of English design is this house, "The Winchester." A glance at the floor plan is all that is necessary to substantiate the designers' claim that it embodies every desirable and attractive feature possible for a home of only thirty by thirty-six feet in dimensions.

The cost is estimated at \$7,500, although there are instances of "The Winchester" selling as high as \$16,000. Due to standardized construction, it is to be expected that a saving perhaps as high as ten per cent. can be realized on the estimated building price.



She Didn't Know Love

ZONAGALE
Illustrated by HARVE

MISS SIBLEY was ill. Her charming room gave her no pleasure. She might have been in a hotel. She sat in a crotone chair and she was wretched.

It had begun with the will. Uncle Edgar had left her the ten thousand, providing she did not spend it in travel. This she knew was an error, to keep her out of the poorhouse, where all her relatives were sure that she was headed, because she did so love to wander. But she had wanted to wander. But she had wanted to go to Valombrosa and see those leaves on the brook in Etruria; and all the toe of the Italian boot; to settle down in Taormina for the cold months, regardless of the warning that one can be very cold in Taormina. And then, in June, she wanted English lanes. But all that would be impossible without the ten thousand. It was enough to make anyone ill, she decided. But there was more.

There was Viola. Viola should have known better. But she had engaged herself to the young physics instructor of the high school. A schoolteacher! Viola, who might have been anybody, her aunt reflected.

Last, not an hour ago, Miss Sibley had looked down into the walled garden and had seen Martha, her excellent maid, in conversation with the man who read the meters. And, by the way, he looked down and, by the way, Martha looked up. Miss Sibley, forty though she was, had recognized that she was about to lose a good maid. This prospect had contributed to her increasing illness. She had asked Viola to telephone for Doctor Brent. As soon as Doctor Brent came in the room, she usually felt better. But this morning the sound of his car on the gravel, of his voice in the passage, merely made her feel still more wretched and in need of comfort. When he came in, she did not change expression, did not move her head, but merely offered: "I'm feeling very ill, doctor."

Doctor Brent smiled, sat down, looked at her. She began to feel on the defensive. "I am," she complained, "all upset." The homely phrase came back to her from childhood itself. Yet it was exactly what she meant. "Yes?" he encouraged her. "It began day before yesterday. I had been having a talk with my lawyer. He had explained to me the terms of Uncle Edgar's will—"

The Doctor's Advice

DOCTOR BRENT nodded. She assumed that he knew the terms of the will, that every one knew them—disgraceful as they were, making a child of her.

"Then I had a disappointment. I may say sorrow." She was thinking now of Viola. There had been a flashing eye for Uncle Edgar—for Viola there almost was a tear.

Doctor Brent nodded. "And this morning I had a great annoyance. It was the finishing blow. All these things have made me very ill."

"What have they done to you? How do you feel?" "Oh, tremble. And weak. Nauseated, too. And my head—it was when I heard about the will. Something caught me at the back of my head—it pulled and pounded. It has never quite stopped since."

"What else?" "What else?" "Here," she laid her hands below her breast. "A smothering feeling—that was when I felt bad about—the sorrow. And just now, when I am very ill, really," she added impressively.

"I see that you are," he said, and sat looking at her. She was amazed to hear him ask: "You are interested in the Fowler family, aren't you?"

She explained that she had promised to go to see them the next day. "I'd like to go with you, when you go," he suggested.

She felt that he was not duly impressed by her ailment, but, when he rose to leave, she was mollified, for he said:

"I shall not venture a diagnosis to-day. I'll look in to-morrow morning. By then the disease may define itself."

He went away, and the big gentle presence seemed to withdraw from the room something more vivid than his own quiet person. Miss Sibley thought of this, and did not like to see him go, even while she was thinking, almost victoriously.

"Why, I must be very, very ill!"

It's About Paul

AT lunch time Viola came home. When she found Miss Sibley lunching in her room, Viola had her own tray brought there.

"You're not too sick to see me eat, even if you can't eat yourself, are you dear?" she demanded.

It was a pleasure to look at Viola. Her few dresses were essentially right in color and cut. Her hair and eyes and mouth seemed to have been ordered by somebody with as exquisite a sense of fitness as she had herself.

Viola, Miss Sibley once said, was very easy to have for a niece. But that was before she had fallen in love with that young Paul Matthews.

"I've something to tell you, darling," said Viola.

"Please enquire about my health first," Miss Sibley said.

She was not the Miss Sibley whom

Doctor Brent had just left—she was more erect, more vivid, more authoritative.

"I'm very ill," said Miss Sibley. "And no wonder. Nothing goes to suit me—nothing."

"Something is going to," said Viola. "That is, if you want it to, Auntie. I've been thinking."

Miss Sibley saw that Viola's eyes were brooding, and that there was about her an air so subdued that she seemed in some way older.

"It's about Paul," said Viola. "It's about what you said—your disappointment in me, in my marrying Paul. Well, I've decided not to do it."

"Really, Viola?" "Really. You know how it's all been. I—I wasn't thinking of that before. I wasn't thinking of you."

"Of me—no, I know it!" "You befriended me when I was a baby. I'd be a pill to spoil everything for you now."

Miss Sibley stared at her. "If I had any finesse," Viola went on, "I should tell you that I'm tired of Paul—that I've changed my mind. I haven't. But he sees what I mean—though he—Well, that's the way it is."

Though she might have had many excellences, apparently, Miss Sibley lacked the rare knowledge of how to deal with a moment like this. She said earnestly:

"I'm very sure, my dear child, that you'll live to see the day when you'll thank me."

"I'm not so sure—" Viola began defiantly. Then she tilted her head a bit and added: "Let's cut that, dear. It's done and that's the end of it."

They finished lunch without much success in conversation, and, as she rose, Viola said: "I ought to tell you, Aunt Emily, that I've promised to see Paul once more. I owe him that—and his ring! I'm going to walk with him after his school to-day."

"Are You Engaged?" MISS SIBLEY said nothing. When she was alone, she lay back in her chair and closed her eyes. Really, she felt extremely ill. She ought, she reflected, to have felt immensely better, now that this anxiety was removed. But, instead of feeling better, Miss Sibley felt rather worse. Of course, the shock and the strain—she would try to sleep.

She was not succeeding when Martha came in for the tray. The sight of her brought back to Miss Sibley her new indignation. She began:

"Martha, are you engaged to the man who reads the meters?" Martha flushed and stared, and then she said quite gently:

"Miss Sibley, I'm your maid. I'm not your daughter."

"What impertinence!" said Miss Sibley. Martha continued to look down at her, and she spoke quite respectfully:

"You've got my work, Miss Sibley, and I hope I do it to suit you. I'm sure. You haven't got my private plans hired out to you."

"When you kiss strange men in my garden—" Miss Sibley snapped out. "Beg pardon, ma'am," said Martha. "We stepped clean out of sight of everything but these upper windows, or course, we never thought of you watching."

"Martha," said Miss Sibley, "I give you your two weeks' notice."

"Yes, ma'am," said Martha, and she left the room.

A minute later she returned. "The telephone wants to know whether you can go with her to see the Fowler family to-morrow. Lady didn't give her name."

Miss Sibley did not open her eyes. "No," she said faintly. "I am much too ill to think of it."

The afternoon post brought her two letters. One was from the steamship company to whom, before she knew of the condition of her legacy, she had applied for information on tours. These she pored over, forlornly and brightly, sunny terraces, palms and peaks. Instead of these, now she should sit here in the long chair, play bridge in close rooms, follow up her charities, visit the Fowler family—

The other letter concerned the Fowler family. It was from the district head of the charity organization society, and reminded Miss Sibley that "we are counting on you to look after the Fowlers. You recall that there are five of them—mother, two little boys, an invalid girl and a crippled father. The family must be held together if possible, and we have assigned them to you. Do let us know if you can assume—"

A Startling Revelation

MISS SIBLEY crossed the room to her white desk. The note which she wrote was brief and kindly. She was not well and it would be impossible for her to assume this responsibility. She hoped—

And so on. She went back to her chair and closed her eyes. Her head was pounding, her throat felt swollen, her hands were faintly trembling.

"I hope," she thought, "I haven't been poisoned."

At four o'clock she heard the bell. That would be Paul Matthews. Their last walk together, Viola had said. Well, Viola had come to her senses. That was enough.

Then, seeing a dash of rain on her window and a blue glitter of lightning, Miss Sibley ran down precipitately to the living-room and lay down on the sofa, against what she hoped was the lightning-proof wall.



"Miss Sibley, I'm your maid. I'm not your daughter."

She dozed, and woke to the murmur of voices and the patter of rain. She lay hearing all far off and formless, until a single sentence leaped:

"She doesn't know what love is."

It was a man's voice Viola's voice answered:

"She took me when I was a baby—'Duty. That wasn't love. Love isn't just that. It's more.'"

"She's done everything for me—'That isn't love!'"

"It makes no difference whether her way is love. My way is love for her."

"You don't love her, darling. You're grateful to her, good to her, fond of her. But love—well, it does for people and lives for them because it wants to."

One part of Miss Sibley's mind, in a quite orderly fashion, understood that the rain had driven them back from their walk and that they were in the sun parlor, beyond open glass doors. But the rest of her mind was racing violently about, contending with itself, defending, denying, crying out its indignation.

"You love me!" Miss Sibley staid quiet.

"What does anything else matter?" Paul went on. "What will life matter if we can't have each other? Viola—I can't understand you. I love you. You love me. Isn't that love?"

"I can't be ungrateful—"

"Dearest, dearest, can't you make her know, just for one minute, what love is? No, no. She could never know—"

"I've tried—it's no use, Paul. And I've promised her."

"It's killing something in both of us forever—"

Miss Sibley covered her ears. Was it like this? It was like this. She knew.

Miss Sibley Feels Worse

A DOOR closed. She listened. There was silence. Then, from the sunroom, dreadful, wrenching sobs from Viola, alone out there.

Miss Sibley slipped upstairs to her room. She wanted to hide from every one. She undressed and sank into her bed. She sent Martha away with the tray which she brought up, and she told her to tell Viola that she did not wish to be disturbed.

She lay there, wakeful, until long past midnight. She was restless, feverish, and her head throbbed. They said of her: "She doesn't know what love is." Was it true? Oh, but she knew wisdom! Yet she began to cry. What had life for her, anyway, she asked herself. It was with this question that she fell asleep.

It was an utterly disorganized Miss Sibley who sat waiting the next day for Doctor Brent. A Miss Sibley who told him, when he entered, that she was sure that she had been attacked by a serious malady.

"You are feeling worse than you felt yesterday?" "Much worse," she assured him.

"What happened here yesterday after I left?" he asked. "Will you give me an account of everything?"

"I had succeeded in breaking my niece's engagement—she came to tell me."

"Nothing else happened?" Miss Sibley hesitated—and omitted the sunroom scene altogether.

"No. Save that I had no dinner—'You were not hungry?'"

"Yes, I was. But I can't eat when I'm upset."

"Of course not. And you were upset."

"Yes. I was obliged to write to the district chairman that I cannot be responsible for the Fowler family."

"Ah!" said Doctor Brent. "I thought this morning," said Miss Sibley, "that I shall never be well again."

"Before I call in a specialist," said Doctor Brent. "I want to give you some prescriptions. Will you agree to carry them out?"

"An Amazing Order" "I ALWAYS carry out my prescriptions!" said Miss Sibley indignantly.

"Exactly. That is why I rely on you now. Dress yourself for the street, please. I shall call for you in my car in half an hour."

"Doctor!" said Miss Sibley. "I'm too ill to go out."

He said imperturbably that he was the judge of that, and went away. In half an hour, when he returned, Miss Sibley, a slim, aristocratic figure in brown and burnt orange, took her place by his side.

Would she mind, he asked her, if he made a call on a patient first? First, before what, she demanded with her assent, and he grinned boyishly. He raced the car along a country road under thick trees, with an occasional vista of dreaming fields or conferring woods.

When he reached his patient's house he told her curtly that he should be there for half an hour.

"I want you to get out of the car and walk down the road a bit," he said.

"You are trying to cure me by some ridiculous notion of outdoor nonsense," she blazed. "Doctor Brent, I'm not a child—"

"My dear Miss Sibley, prove it," he said.

He was on the ground by the car, he held out his hand with his courtly manner and his boy's smile, and she stepped to the ground.

There she was alone on the country road, and the wind was blowing. She walked off feebly, so that he should see how weak she was.

"Walk rapidly, please," he called after her, and she did not deign a reply, but she quickened her step. The wind was blowing smartly, and she hated the wind.

She walked on, looking down at the roadway. On either side the meadows stretched, the long grass rippling. To the south lay a line of hills, intensely blue.

Bobolinks were flying from the fences, bluebirds were on the posts. From some invisible world a meadow-lark sent up his rippling assurance.

"The idea of thinking that this would work with me!" Miss Sibley thought grimly. "I am amazed at Doctor Brent."

The wind blew her hair, her shoes hurt her feet; she told herself that she was faint and dizzy. Without having lifted her eyes more than once to the world about her, she turned and made her way back to the car.

It had been no more than fifteen minutes, but Doctor Brent was already outside. He stood staring at the hills, his face serene and thoughtful.

Miss Sibley sank down in the car. "I shall have to go to bed the minute I get home," she muttered.

"Didn't like your walk?" he suggested.

"I hated it," said Miss Sibley. But she had humor, and she laughed a little. "You can't nature-cure me," she challenged him.

"Now we'll go see the Fowler family."

"Another Prescription" MISS SIBLEY spoke faintly. "Doctor Brent," she said. "I don't think you realize in what a serious

condition I really am."

"I realize exactly how serious your condition is," he said crisply. "And I don't wish to alarm you, Miss Sibley, but you do not realize its seriousness yourself."

She turned to him a startled face. "Is—is it organic?"

"Not at all," he said promptly. "Is it malignant?"

"I'm going to tell you about that in a little while," he promised. "But you are well enough to go first to see the Fowlers."

The Fowlers lived in a frame house, entirely surrounded by a vegetable garden in which phlox and zinnias flourished, too. There was a fence, and Doctor Brent opened the gate for her, then he said:

"I'm going to let you go in alone, if you don't mind."

"I thought you said that you wanted to go with me?"

"I've changed my mind—forgive me. May I wait for you here?"

"If I faint," she said, "will you come inside then?"

The interior of the Fowlers' house was dim and airless. In a broken chair sat the mother, Mrs. Fowler, and Miss Sibley tapped and entered, she heard the mother shouting:

"Don't set that pale there. It's leaky. I told you that once. It's leaky."

The thin boy banged down the pallid tip of his head, he rasped.

Another thin boy was playing a mouth-organ. Mrs. Fowler rose, sniffed this boy to whining order, and spoke sullenly to her guest.

"Are you well?" said Miss Sibley mechanically.

From beside the stove a man laughed mirthlessly.

"What's that?" he asked loudly. "Mind your manners, pa," said Mrs. Fowler. "No, he's sick—you can see."

She explained that she had promised to go to see them the next day. "I'd like to go with you, when you go," he suggested.

"Yes?" he encouraged her. "It began day before yesterday. I had been having a talk with my lawyer. He had explained to me the terms of Uncle Edgar's will—"

"Then I had a disappointment. I may say sorrow." She was thinking now of Viola. There had been a flashing eye for Uncle Edgar—for Viola there almost was a tear.

Doctor Brent nodded. She assumed that he knew the terms of the will, that every one knew them—disgraceful as they were, making a child of her.

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"My dear Miss Sibley," said Doctor Brent. "My dear Miss Sibley—" He stole a look at her, saw her lips ominously drawn, her eyes sharply on him. "I don't believe you'll want my diagnosis."

"Possibly not," she said icily. "You don't seem in the least to understand my case. I am very ill—"

"If you want me again, telephone to me," he said at the door.

In her house it was still and cool and fragrant. She went up to her own room, and it welcomed her by its very cleanliness and order. On the crest of her sigh of relief and delight, she saw a letter lying on the chair. That letter had not come through the post.

She knew a pang of anxiety as she caught it up—why should Viola be writing to her? She read:

"I promised you, Aunt Emily, that I would give him up, and I will. But you'll forgive me, won't you, when I tell you that I can't bear to stay here just now—I want to be away from everybody—from you, too. Don't think me ungrateful—I am not—oh, truly! But I know there'll be no use to talk of this—that you will never agree to what I want to do. So I'm just going myself—for a while. Going somewhere and get some work and try to forget him. I'll come back—I'll be a new Viola, maybe. But just now, dear Aunt Emily, I can't—I cannot stay here. Don't worry about me—I'll be quite all right, you know! Love!"

"Viola—"

"Viola—darling!" The cry was wrung from Miss Sibley with an emotion keener than any that she had felt since the days when the baby Viola had lain in her arms. And with that cry a tide of vigor seemed to flow into her. She reached for the telephone book and her hands did not tremble as she turned the leaves, nor did her voice tremble when she had Paul Matthews on the line. He knew of this! Could he tell her anything? He better than words that he was outside this plan of Viola's.

"I'll come straight up," he said.

"An Amazing Change" BUT Paul was not enough. Miss Sibley heard herself giving Doctor Brent's number. It seemed to her that he should be there, comforting her, understanding her—can you come at once?" she cried to him. "No—I'm not ill—I never was better. But I must have your advice."

She stuffed her bag with bills and ran down to wait for the men.

And in the lower hall stood Martha. Her eyes were red, but her lips were tightened.

"Miss Sibley," she said, "I want to ask you to let me go the two weeks—without my pay. I want to leave to-day."

On her Miss Sibley turned passionately, crying:

"Martha!—"

"My cousin'll help you out, miss. She'll stay two weeks," Martha said.

"It isn't that, Martha. I'm in trouble. Martha, dear, good-bye—I can't get along without you. Don't leave me now!"

"For the two weeks—" Martha began.

"For all the time!" cried Miss Sibley wildly. "Martha, I can't get along without you. You stay here—if you love me!"

Martha's tears brimmed over and she sobbed: "Oh, Miss—I couldn't bear to leave you. I couldn't bear to stay here knowing I was going—saying good-bye to the whole while—"

Miss Sibley went over to Martha, who for ten years had served her.

"Stop your crying," said Miss Sibley crossly—and kissed her.

"Oh, Miss," said Martha, and fairly ran down the hall.

"Martha—wait!" Miss Sibley called. "Miss Viola—when did she leave the house?"

"Not a half-hour ago, Miss," said Martha. "She had her traveling-bag—"

"Very well, Martha," said Miss Sibley. "I'm going out now. Don't expect me for lunch. I may not be back. But—" she hesitated, "please have a very good lunch ready—and plenty of it."

"Repairing An Error" WHEN Paul Matthews sprang up the steps, it was Miss Sibley who opened the door for him, and her plans were all made.

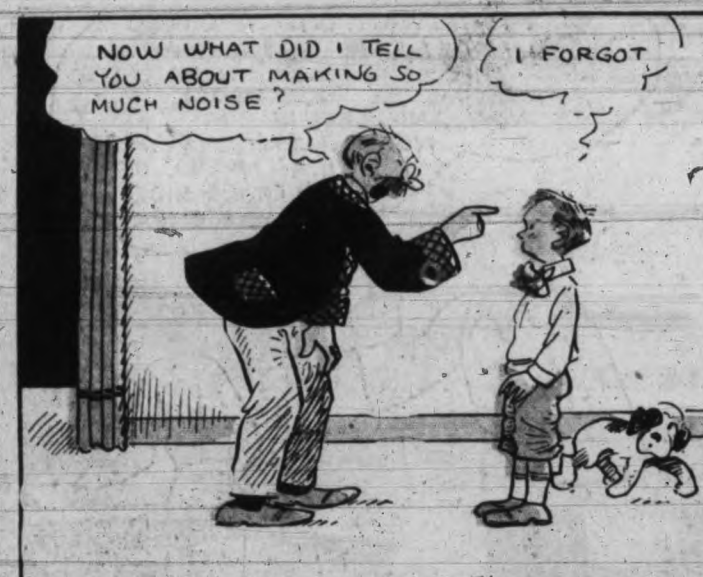
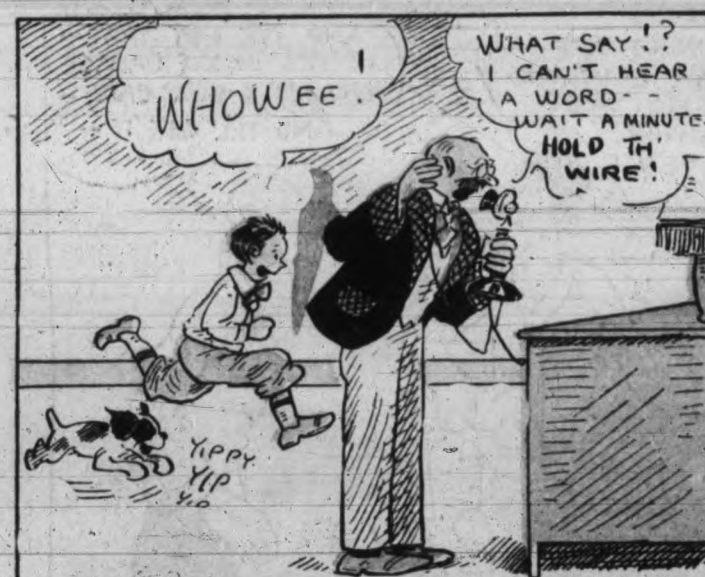
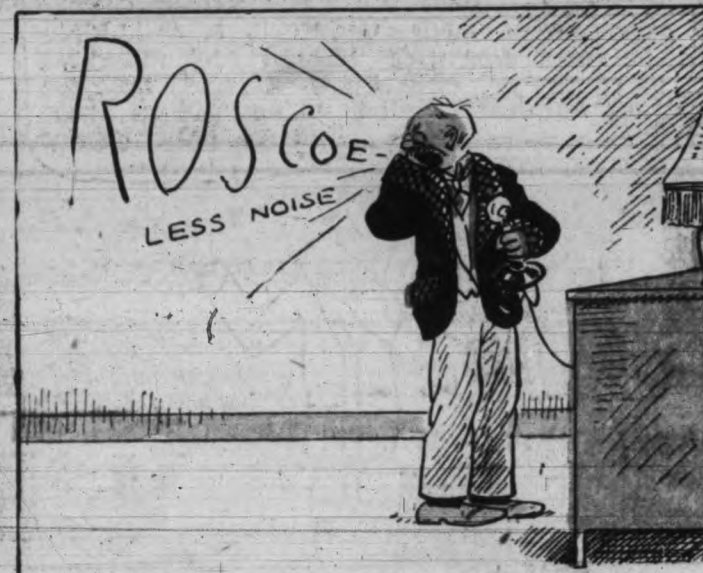
"We'll ride to the junction," she said. "Whatever train she takes to the city, she'll have to pass through there. If you don't have time to go through it before it pulls out, stay on it. I'll board the next one that comes in. And the third—" She looked anxiously up the street Doctor Brent's car was just

VICTORIA, B.C., SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1927.



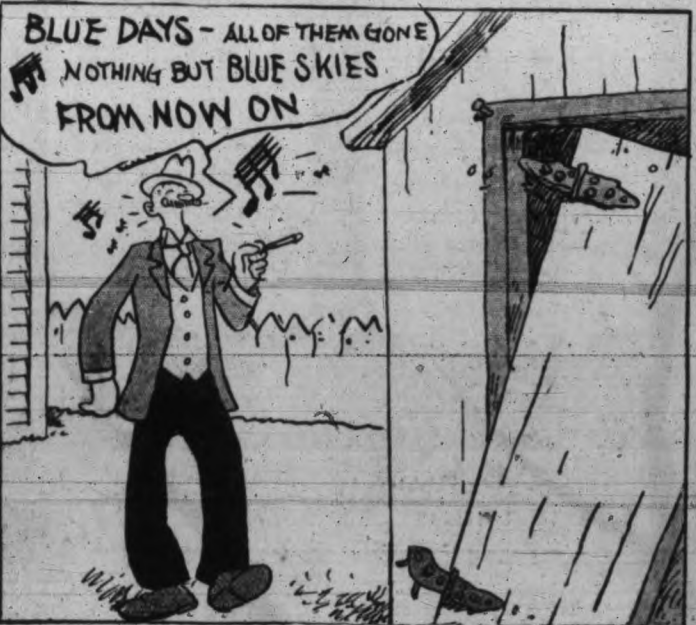
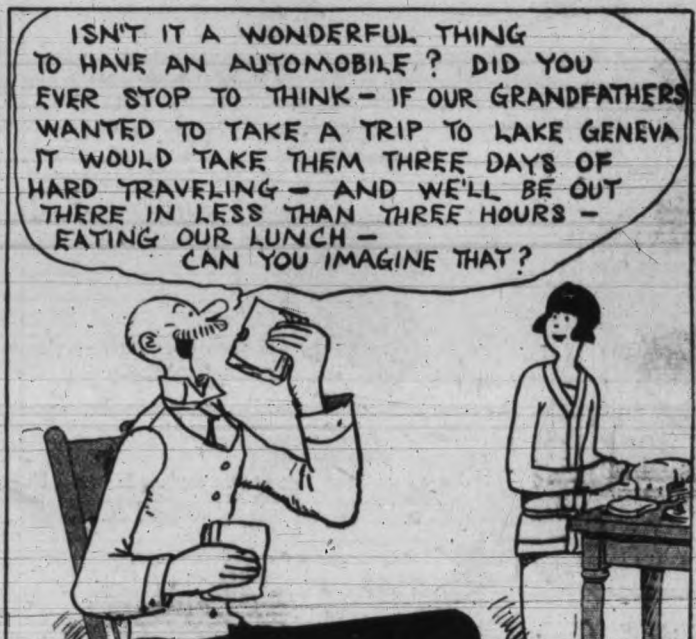
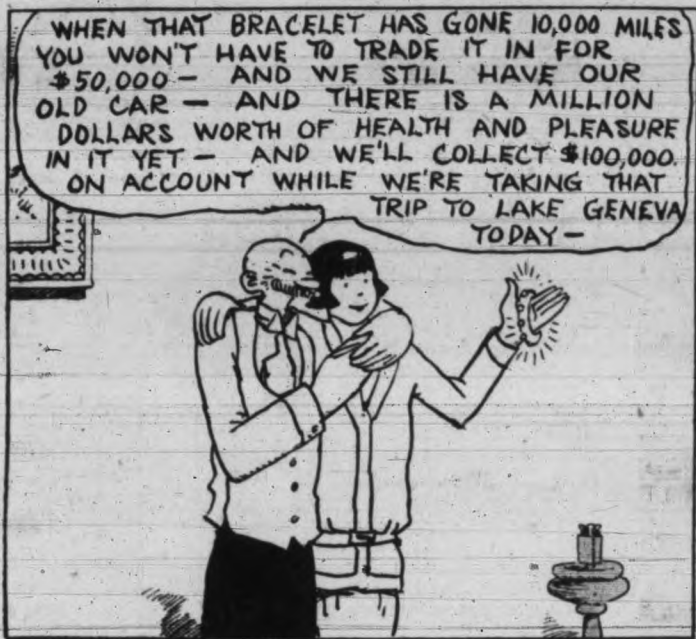
Mr. and Mrs. -

By Briggs



AND SO - FAR - FAR INTO THE NIGHT

BRIGGS 1927





Bringing Up Father





Regular Fellers

by Gene Byrnes

